# MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, FOR THE BENEFIT OF FARMERS AND MECHANICS, AT QUINCY HALL, SOUTH MARKET STREET.....WM. BUCKMINSTER, OF FRAMINGHAM, EDITOR.

VOL. 4. BOSTON, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1845. NO. 46.

PUBLISHED BY
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AND
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TERMS, $2.00 in advance—if payment is delayed longer than six months $2,50 will be charged.

☞ Papers not discontinued without a personal or written notice from the subscriber or postmaster, and arrearages paid.

☞ All correspondence should be addressed to the Editor at Boston.

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JOHN RAYNOLDS is Agent through New England


## AGRICULTURE.

### BUDDING.

August is the proper month for budding the apple tree, though it may be budded in July. The stock should be growing at the time otherwise the bark will adhere so close to the sap-wood that the bud cannot be properly inserted. Nursery trees, in well tilled ground, will grow till September, unless the season is unusually dry, and we generally think it safe to insert apple tree buds at any time in the month.

But if old trees that grow in grass land are to be operated on they must be attended to earlier in the season. Pear stocks also need to be budded earlier than apple stocks as they stop growing sooner in the season. Cherry stocks too cease to grow by the first of August when the ground is not kept well cultivated, and they ought to be budded as early as the pear. The peach tree grows later than either, and is often budded in September. It grows so rapidly in the latter part of summer that there is a risk of losing the stock if it is budded early, as the ligature often is so tight that it girdles the stock and the wind blows it down.

It is advisable in all cases to examine all stocks in two or three weeks after budding and loosen the bandage when that may appear necessary.

Shield or T budding is the most common, and is the best mode of budding that has yet been practiced to any extent. We need not describe this mode on paper for all gardeners and orchardists are familiar with it. Or if not they will learn more by looking on for one minute than by reading for an hour. We will only say that in this mode a perpendicular slit of one inch or more in length is cut in the stock, then a cross cut is made, resembling the letter T. The bark is then carefully raised by a smooth knife, or piece of ivory, and the bud is inserted under the bark of the stock, and so trimmed as to fit in and lie even with the other bark.

It was formerly customary to prepare the bud by cutting out the wood that adheres to it on slicing it off from the branch. But many nurserymen now practice leaving the thin slip of wood, or woody fibre, in the bud, to prevent its drying so soon, and to avoid the risk of pealing away the eye of the bud, which never ought to be taken out.

Budding is performed with more facility in a nursery than grafting and the stock is injured less in case of the failure of the bud. When a row of nursery trees is budded and a number in the same row has failed to grow, the stocks may be grafted in the following spring and nearly all the trees in the row may thus be kept of a size and be removed at the same time.

### SAVING CLOVER SEED.

Farmers in the interior ought so to manage as to be able to save all the grass seeds that they will need to sow. To this extent a market is ready made, and no cash is to be advanced, or goods charged.

It should be understood that the second growth of clover affords a vast deal more seed than the first. Therefore if the price of clover hay is high, the seed coming from the rowen, there will be but little objection to threshing the hay or gathering the heads to save the seeds.

When land is in good heart the second growth will always send out an abundance of heads provided the first was cut in due season. This growth may be mown with a scythe, or the heads may be gathered into baskets, as cranberries are gathered, and with the very same implement.

The hay or the heads should be threshed on a tight barn floor and the chaff may be partially separated from the seed by means of a common rake; but you will not need to be very nice about cleaning the seed unless you intend it for a distant market. It is now time to think of saving your clover seeds if you have any to save.

WORMS ON APPLE TREE LIMBS. There are various worms that make their appearance on the limbs of apple trees in August; and though they make no very extensive havoc they are a nuisance and ought to be exterminated. Some of these weave their webs in the leaves and make nests to protect themselves, while others eat as they go and provide no shelter. That class which has a web should be pulled down as we do caterpillars; but the reddish worm that lies uncovered on the limbs and eats the leaves clean as it goes are readily mastered by rapping the limb gently with a pole. They fall to the ground, and we do not find that they return to the tree. They probably perish for want of proper sustenance.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS. These may be set in the latter part of August if we have wet enough to soften the ground and make the soil adhere to the roots of the plant. When they are well set, in good ground, they will bear some fruit the following summer. We think the easiest mode of cultivating, in fields, will be to make hills like bean hills, rather than to make continuous drills. The runners may then be trimmed with a sharp spade or shovel.

SLUGS ON CHERRY TREES. Mr. Henry Harding, of Medfield, has brought us some leaves of the English cherry tree on which are a number of slugs, such as we often find on leaves of the pear tree. They have eaten the leaves so much as to make them turn brown. He wishes to learn some easy mode of killing these slugs. If any orchardist has succeeded in killing such slugs, or in keeping them off, he would like to know the best mode.

GRAFTS OF LAST SPRING. Look to the scions that you set last spring and let not the sprouts overtop them. It may not be proper to cut off all the sprouts close if you have not much head to your tree, but they may be lopped and checked so far as to give the scions the best chance.

TOMATO CATSUP. Cut tomatoes in slices, and on every layer sprinkle a little salt; let them stand a few hours, then add a little horseradish, garlic, pepper, and mace; boil well and strain, then bottle, cork, and seal for use.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### HOOF-AIL—BONE MANURE—BURNT BONES.

MR. EDITOR,—Having read something in your valuable paper concerning the foot or hoof-ail among milch cows, observing a few days since that my cow, for I keep but one, and which, sir, permit me here to remark in confirmation of what you said concerning our native breeds of cows, is below the mediocrity in point of size, yet in point of quality and richness of milk, would not suffer in comparison with most of those which are much larger and older.

She is three years of age and has had the second calf. We up here think that heifers, in order to make good milkers, should come in at two rather than at three years of age, as is urged by some; otherwise their udders become fat and less expansive, their necks and limbs large, finally their whole frame resembles that of an overgrown ox rather than that of a genteel formed cow.

We think too, that they should have the first calf some time in the season of grass, say the last of May, which will tend to make their udders larger than when fed upon hay.

But to return, her hoofs which were naturally well proportioned, are nearly two inches longer than they should be, the ends of which are thin and turned horizontally and inward so much so, that one rests upon the other. The parts in contact are considerably worn which was probably occasioned by friction in the process of walking. After driving her into the barn a short time since, and fastening her by the head and standing as she did upon a firm floor, I was enabled with the aid of a mallet and chisel to cut off the lower hook, which I supposed would, as the upper part was by this process made to rest upon the floor, enable me to cut it away, but on examination, I found it so worn upon the under side and withal turned up longitudinally with an angle of about twenty degrees, the bare rim resting upon the floor, that I concluded to omit further cutting until I had taken advice upon the matter.

And believing sir, that you are in possession of the desired information (at least we farmers take it for granted that you can answer all questions) upon this as well as upon other matters and things appertaining to the farmers interest. I trust sir, that you will have no hesitation in granting the favor of a description of, and a remedy for, the above disorder.

Respectfully, J. H.

P. S. I think the present is the month in which you recommend the renovation of worn out grass lands without planting them. Many in this region are satisfied of the advantages of your plan and intend to adopt it. For, to use your own language, "it gives an opportunity to plough and sow when the lands can be pulverized finely, and yet lie as light with the sward under neath, as they would with large quantities of manure."

If you would not deem it impertinence, Mr. Editor, I would tax you with one question more at this time.

The process of burning *Bones* for the purposes of manure.

I understand that many farmers in the region of Boston obtain bones from the neighboring slaughter-houses which by the process of burning they convert into valuable manure.

Living as I do on the borders of a flourishing village and where manures are expensive, we farmers find it necessary to economize in this respect, or the outlays upon our lands will, outswell the income. I have the refusal of some five or six loads of slaughter bones (heads of sheep and cattle) by drawing them forty or fifty rods. But am at a loss how to prepare them as we have no mills for grinding them. I wish sir, to be made acquainted with the cheapest mode of preparing them, as also the best mode of applying them to the soil when prepared.

Respectfully, J. HOLMAN.

North Adams, Aug. 6th, 1845.

☞ Our correspondent will see in this week's Ploughman an article on the Hoof-ail; and more next week.

Bones may be burned without much trouble; but the usual mode of preparing them for the soil is to pound them into pieces small enough for grinding, and then run them through a mill. They need not be ground fine unless you wish to extract all their virtue the first season.

By burning bones you will be able to pound them up fine enough with an axe head in a trough. But you lose much of the virtue of bones by burning.

As to modes of application, it is not supposed that much is lost when the dust is sown on the surface though we prefer burying it slightly with the harrow. Sow it on land that is not wet. [Editor.

### WHITE WHORTLEBERRIES.

MR. EDITOR,—SIR: I send you a sample of Whortleberries that grow in this part of the world; they grow with the other kind of whortleberry and the bush resembles the black ones very nearly; they look very delicate and I think they are sweeter than the black; they put one in mind of the population of the south.

Yours with respect,
A. H. PLYMPTON.

Shrewsbury, Aug. 4th, 1845.

☞ Mr. Plympton's box of white whortleberries is very fine. We have never seen so many white ones before. Has any one ever attempted to cultivate whortleberries of any kind? [Editor.

### HOOF-AIL.

BY BLUNDERBUSS.

MR. EDITOR,—I propose to write a few more lines upon this disease. I have deferred writing for the purpose of seeing the result of the experiment of your correspondent from Essex Co.; but as he has not communicated any to your readers through the Ploughman, I will, if you please to allow me, say a word now.

The gentleman from Essex Co., appeared to have some doubts in relation to the propriety of calling it the hoof-ail. I am of the same opinion—and if we look at it carefully, we shall see wherein we are wrong. It is true, the disease appears to be seated in the hoof or foot if we judge from the appearance of the cow; but, judging from the cause, we find this to be erroneous. If the bones of the cow have become spongy, those about the foot must be diseased more than others, so long as they bear up the ponderous body of a cow. This being the case, we see the term hoof-ail is wrong, insomuch as it carries the import with it, that the hoof alone is the seat of the disease. I think the term *soft-bone* would be more appropriate and better represent the disease.

Some farmers speak of the disease as one that is contagious among cattle, while others attributed it to the food they eat. How is this? If our best milkers are the ones to feel its stroke first, can we reasonably suppose that the disease is contagious among cows? And still farther, if it is contagious, why are fallow cows free from this disease? And moreover, why does bone meal cure them even when they give milk?

These are questions for the objector to answer,—questions, too, I think, that cannot be answered without some consideration if he intends to establish his theory.

In relation to the food or some particular article they eat, we can see a little more plausibility; yet the manner in which this theory is established, is peculiar to the inflated sceptic's reasoning. In fact, the food must cause this lameness, but not a plant; for bone meal would not be likely to kill the effects, nor would cows giving milk feel its effects more than those that did not give milk. The reason why it produces this lameness, is owing to a deficiency of the ingredients of bone and milk in the food, and not a nature which it contains, which is thought to be the cause. Let the fields be tilled—let the cows have food from improved and not worn out fields, and there will be no fear of this ail.

The greatest objection that people bring against the theory is, the supplying of the bones with phosphate of lime when they do not require a supply of it. It is thought by some, that after the bones have become hard and firm, they want nothing to keep them sufficiently hard to brace up the frame. But how is this? Can they retain that hardness and firmness necessary to support the frame, without assistance from some source that is able to give it? No: they must be renewed when there is a necessity for it, or they will surely become diseased. It is a theory in physiology that the frame of man is renewed once in seven years: but we are not to understand that all parts of the frame are renewed in the same time, but the whole is renewed within the space of seven years. Those parts of the frame that perform greater action than other parts, are the ones to be renewed first. The question then arises, what parts require renewal first? There may be various opinions respecting this; but for one, I think the bones require it first of all, because they answer for levers, for braces and for pulleys, which must subject them to great service. If, then, they do not receive renewal in proportion as they are worn out by service, the consequence will inevitably be softness which causes lameness.

The remedy has been given for this ail in a former communication. It was bone meal. It is found expedient to give it in small quantities every day or two in connexion with a small quantity of ashes. Any dry bones may be cut or pounded up and given. Place it at the bars or gate of the pasture where cows are kept, and they will most surely be there at night.

O——e, Franklin Co. June 1845.

P. S. Will you have the goodness to give me a receipt for making paint of unlike colors for fences, &c., without oil?

☞ Lime and salt are the principal ingredients for a paint for fences, &c, Some add glue, and sugar to make the paint adhere better. If unlike colors are desired there are various cheap articles that may be used; yellow ochre and spanish brown are cheap; so is black lead; a small quantity only will be required. [Editor.

### *A Description of the Large Dairy Establishments that Supply the Principal Cities of Great Britain with Milk.*

Having read of late with much interest (in the Eastern agricultural papers) an account of various well cultivated farms, I am induced to think an abridged description of some of the great "lactarys," as they are fashionably called, of the old country, from notes taken several years since on a tour with the late Dr. Ratcliff, the excellent and efficient secretary to the "Farming Society of Ireland," will be received with some interest by your readers, and it possibly may be also instructive.—My observation convinces me there is much in their management that could be well and profitably adopted by our dairymen in this country.

The two largest dairys in the world, containing the greatest number of cows giving milk at the same time in the same establishment, are in London, situated near and within sight of each other at Islington, formerly a part of the suburbs, but now a well built and densely populated portion of that great city; the one established more than half a century ago by the late Mr. Rhodes, and still conducted by his sons, the other established about the same time by the late Mr. Laycock, and now in the possession of his sons also.

Rhodes's, which I shall first describe, is the most complete of the two. The number of cows now kept there varies from seven hundred up to nine hundred. Mrs. Rhodes, who, after her husband's death, took the whole management of the concern for some years upon herself, told me that she several times attempted to have one thousand cows milked, but that the number was never completed in the morning; that before night death or some other accident occurred amongst them, to prevent her accomplishing that desire. The ground on which the buildings are placed is a slope of some three or four acres fronting the east. The sheds run with the slope for the drainage and more easily wheeling off the manure, as well as for supplying water for the cows through small cast iron troughs, which are fixed in the walls at the heads of the cows in such a manner that one trough may be supplied from the other the whole length of the house.

The sheds are twenty-four feet wide and ten feet high; tiled roof, with rising shutters for ventilation; and panes of glass glazed into cast iron skeleton tiles for light. The floor has a slight fall to a gutter along the centre: a range of stalls, each seven and a half feet wide for two cows to stand in, runs along the sides, to which they are fastened by chains and rings running on upright iron rods in each corner. A trough, formed of Welch slate bedded in cement, its upper edge eighteen inches from the ground, is fixed at the head of each animal to hold its food. The sheds are placed adjoining and parallel to each other, with openings in the walls opposite each cow one foot wide and four feet high, in which is placed the iron trough to contain the drinking water, calculated to serve two cows in different sheds, but opposite to each other, which water is supplied from one large cistern by pipes; each iron trough has a wooden cover which is shut down during feeding time, to prevent the water being dirtied. At the upper end of the sheds is the dairy, consisting of three rooms; the one a measuring room, where all the milk that is sold and goes out is first measured; the other a scalding room with boiler and fire place; and the third a room where all the surplus milk is strained up and set away for cream and butter. At the lower end of the sheds are two yards surrounded by sheds also, the one for fattening the cows off when they become dry, and the other for store and breeding pigs. The pigs consume the skim milk remaining on hand, which is kept in a well made of brick laid in cement, twelve feet deep and six and a half in diameter, in which it soon becomes sour, and then fed to the pigs, as it is well known to be more nourishing when given in that state, than when sweet. The principal stock of pigs are breeding sows, as the sucking pigs sold for roasting are found to be much the most profitable. The dung is all emptied into a pit for that purpose, off a platform at the bottom of the yards. Within the last ten years there have been constructed in the rear of the sheds several large pits ten feet wide, twelve feet deep, and twenty feet long, made of brick, bedded in cement, into which are packed several months' supply of brewers and distillers' grains, which form the chief food for the cows, and which can only be had during the winter months. The grains are firmly *tramped* into those pits, and each layer of about one foot in thickness is well salted; when filled, the top is covered over with boards, and on those is put a thickness of earth, compactly beaten down, sufficient to perfectly exclude the air as well the frost. Grains packed in this way have been opened in four or five years and found to be fresh and good food, and as eagerly eaten by the cows as those that had just been carted in from the brewery. There are also on the premises a large stock-yard, sheds, and pits for roots and straw, a large room for cutting hay and clover into chaff, cart-sheds, stables, a neat and spacious counting-house, with a large well ventilated room over head containing several iron bedsteads, with hair mattress and pillow to each, where the regular work-hands belonging to the establishment, who are single men, sleep.

The cows in this establishment are all bought newly calved in the cow market held in Islington every Monday. They are kept as long as they continue to give *not less than two gallons of milk a day*, and are then fattened off for the butcher on oil-cake, grains, and cut clover hay. All breeds are to be found here to some extent, but the shorthorns are preferred, and are greatly in the majority; they are generally found to be more abundant milkers, the shortness of their horns, too, admits of their being placed closer together, and another reason is because this breed is more frequently brought to market than any other. The Ayrshire breed was tried, to some extent, and highly approved of, as giving very rich cream, fattening in a very short time when they left off giving milk, and particularly for producing a quality of beef which sold much higher than that of the short horns; but the difficulty in procuring this breed was so great that they abandoned the idea of keeping them. The length of time during which a cow, treated as in this establishment, continues to give milk varies from six months up to two years; the large majority overgoing twelve months.

The treatment in this establishment differs from that in most others. The cows are *never untied* during the whole time they remain in the house, having clean fresh water to drink constantly before them. They are kept very clean; the sheds are well ventilated by the openings in the roofs, which is certainly far preferable to the usual horizontal entrances for air, by holes through the side walls. The principal food of the cows, as in all other London dairies, consists of grains, that is, malt after it has been used by the brewer or the distiller; distillers' wash, which is the remainder after distillation of a decoction of ground malt and oaten meal, is also given to the cows, but more frequently to those that are fattening, than to such as are in milk; the average price of brewers' grains is about four pence or eight cents per bushel; distillers' grains, on account of the meal which they contain, about double or sixteen cents per bushel, the wash usually sells at six pence or twelve cents for thirty-six gallons. Salt is given at the rate of two ounces to each cow daily in this establishment, mixed with the grains given before milking, at three o'clock in the morning and about two o'clock in the afternoon. A portion of green food or roots is supplied alternately with the grains, and in winter, when tares or green grass cannot be procured, after the potatoes, turnips, or mangel-wurtzel have been eaten, a portion of hay is given.

The produce of Rhodes's dairy is entirely milk and cream for private families and for public hospitals. A number of public institutions are supplied directly from this dairy by contract; private families are supplied by milk dealers, who have what is called milk-walks, that is a certain number of customers whom they supply twice a day; they are thus enabled to ascertain the average of what their customers require, and they contract with Messrs. Rhodes for this average. The latter calculate the number of cows sufficient to give the dealer the supply wanted, and this number the dealer undertakes to milk twice a day, at three o'clock in the morning and at three o'clock in the afternoon. The milk is measured to the dealer, and should he have milked more than his quantity, it remains with the dairy; but should the cows be deficient in quantity, it is made up from the milk of other cows milked on account of the contracts of the establishment. As the supply of the cows and the demand of the dealers is constantly varying, large quantities of milk remain on the dairyman's hands, frequently as high as seventy to eighty gallons, which is strained up in shallow earthen vessels for cream, the cream is churned, the butter sold, and the skim milk as well as the buttermilk is put into the milk well for the pigs.

The management of the whole is committed to three persons: a clerk, who keeps the books, collects the debts, and pays and receives all moneys; a man who superintends the feeding and treatment of the stock, and who has the general care of the premises; and a woman who measures the milk to the dealers, and superintends the dairy. The cows are all purchased and sold by a regular salesman.

Laycock's dairy is also at Islington, nearly on the opposite side of the way to Rhode's, but stands on a greater number of acres. The number of cows kept in Laycock's is about the same as that kept by Rhodes; but in treatment they differ some little. I will notice only those particulars in which this establishment differs from Rhodes's. The cows are fed in the same way, with the exception of not getting any salt on their grains, but the hay is salted when put in the rick. They are turned out once a day to drink from troughs in the yards, remaining out from half an hour to three hours, according to the weather and season of the year; from the end of June till Michaelmas, the cows are turned into the fields from 6 oclock in the morning until 11, and from about 2 o'clock in the afternoon until about 3 the following morning. The remaining hours they are in the sheds for the purpose of being milked. The cows in this establishment are, on an average, kept in use longer than in Mr. Rhodes's; those which become dry are fattened in the same way, with the addition of boiled flaxseed, which is found to be a valuable assistant. The mode of using it was to me quite novel, as was its use at all for the purpose of fattening; it is boiled in a common boiler, and when reduced to a pulp let out into large wooden cisterns by tubes, where it was mixed with clover-chaff roughly cut, and sometimes with grains; and when cool given to the cows, who eat it in this way with great avidity. In this establishment those cows which are good milkers are allowed to take the bull, for which purpose eight bulls were kept on the premises. The usual period of keeping the cows is from four to five years; the calves are sold in Smithfield cattle market, the market next after they are calved, to those, who make it a business to take them to the country and fatten them for the butcher. There are three extensive farms belonging to this establishment, but a few miles distant, at one or the other of which the cows in calf are kept when dry. The hair of the tails is kept closely trimmed off, to prevent the risk of dirtying the milk, and their bodies are curried over once every day. The pigs, in addition to sour milk, get also ground linseed and grains.

In addition to this dairy establishment, Mr. Laycock has a series of enclosed yards, about half an acre each in size, with open sheds sufficient to shelter from eight thousand to nine thousand head of cattle, which are appropriated to taking in stock for the nights previous to the days on which Smithfield market is held, which are on Monday and Friday of every week in the year. For this purpose the situation is admirably adapted, lying on the great North road, and being within a short and straight drive of the market, which, singular enough is situated in the very heart of the most thickly populated part of that immense city. Those layers and this dairy establishment may be considered as a central farm-yard to the three hay farms which they amply supply with immense quantities of the finest manure for top dressings.

The whole is under the management of the two brothers, assisted by a clerk and a very active dairymaid. The proprietors of those, the two most extensive milk establishments in the world, are near and intimate friends and neighbors from their birth, are on the best possible terms, and have as free recourse to either establishment as though they belonged to the same person; they frequently compare notes as to the management and expenses, and they both still rigidly adhere to their own particular management, each contending for his superiority and offering to prove it by a reference to their books. All I can say is, that both are managed with great care and attention, systematized in every department; they have been carried on very successfully and profitably for more than half a century by the fathers, and subsequently by their sons; and I have little doubt that, in a century from now, whoever lives to see it, will find the same successful operation, and both under the management of the great grand-children or immediate descendants of the original founders.

The Metropolitan Dairy is the next largest establishment of the kind in London; it is situated in the Edgeware road, (the northwestern suburb of the city,) and was founded some twenty-five years since by the late Mr. Rhodes. It was sold by him some few years after, to one of the bubble companies of that day, from which its present name is derived. By them it was sold to Mr. Wilberforce, and is now his property. It stands on about one acre of ground, and is calculated to contain about four hundred cows. The cow houses are in parallel ranges, twenty-four feet wide, and side walls eight feet high; the space allowed here for each cow is three feet nine inches, and the greater number of the cow houses are without stalls. As in Mr. Rhodes's establishment, the cows here are never untied, except to remove them to the fattening sheds or to send them to the country to remain till calving time. A cow so treated, seldom produces more than two calves—remaining after each calf, an average of eighteen months in milk.

The cows are milked at three in the morning and two in the afternoon, and the milk disposed of to dealers as before described. The food is principally grains, which, instead of being kept in pits in the open air as at Rhodes's, are preserved in the cellar of a large building about fourteen feet deep, and are covered, when packed down, to the depth of one foot with cow-dung to protect them from the influence of the air. Dry hay is seldom given in this establishment, the chaff of clover hay being always mixed with the grains or wash. The cows are never turned out to water, but from a large cistern, pipes are conducted to every cow house, and at certain hours each day, the water is turned into the manger, which is on a perfect level, and it runs slowly past each cow, so that she drinks at pleasure. When any cow gets sick, she is bled, and is purged by giving her one pound of *epsom* salts, with two ounces of flour of sulphur, and an abundance of warm water. The mode of treatment seldom or never fails. Four balls are kept for the cows, and, as they become dry or nearly so, they are sent out to a grass farm till calving time. The quantity of salt given to the cows in their food here, does not exceed one ounce daily, on account, as they assert, of its drying quality, a complaint I never heard made but in this establishment, and with which I cannot concur. The manure of this establishment is disposed of in a singular and interesting manner—all the fluid part is discharged by sewers into alarge brick cistern laid in cement, and sold by the hogshead to the hay farmers in the neighborhood to manure their meadows with, which is done with the common watering cart used for the streets. The solid manure is compressed into small squares or cakes by a dydraulic press, and is all shipped to Norfolk and to Yorkshire, the computation is that a two-horse-cart load of dung is reduced to the size of a cubic foot by this means.

There are many minor dairy establishments in and about London, none of which are worthy of notice, save one at Little Acton, about five miles from Hyde Park corner, under the sole management of a maiden lady, Mrs. Cook, and stands on a farm of two hundred acres the whole of which is devoted to meadow. There are two hundred and fifty cows in three sheds, standing head to head, with a passage of five feet between the troughs. The cows here are never untied except for about two months in the autumn, when they are let out after each milking, for about two hours, to fill themselves off the after grass. Water is supplied to them in their troughs twice a day through pipes from a fine spring adjacent. Grains, with roots and other green meat, are the principal food of the cows; and Mrs. Cook considers it much more economical to turn the entire of her farm to meadow, and with the extra produce to purchase the other food wanted for the cows, rather than multiply her expenses and increase her own trouble and cares, by placing it under a system of agricultural courses. There is no doubt but Mrs. Cook's establishment, for its size, returns, under her peculiar management, a better profit than any other in London or its neighborhood. Her cows are all milked by her own men, at 2 o'clock every morning and 2 every afternoon, and the produce sent in six-gallon block tin cans, on a superior two horse "C" spring carriage, (with scarcely any motion to it,) to a West-end milk-dealer, in Edward street, Portman square, who contracts for the whole. This establishment is characterised beyond any other I have ever seen, by its great neatness and cleanliness, both as regards the premises, the cattle themselves, and all those who attend upon them.

It is worthy of remark, that in no instance, is there to be found a milk wagon used for the delivery of the milk to the families; it is always carried in tin cans, suspended from a wooden yoke that fits over the shoulder, by either women or men, who generally distribute in this way from twenty to twenty-four gallons within two hours. It is considered, and with some truth too, that jolting the milk in wagons has an injurious effect upon it, certainly tending to make it sour and rendering it entirely unfit to set for cream. This mode of delivery causes the milk dealers to have a better understanding amongst themselves as to the distribution of their customers, the same person being generally found to serve with milk every house that takes any in the same street, and consequently rendering the labor much less.

This communication, which is already longer than I intended, warns me to reserve for my next a description of Booth's extensive feeding-house attached to his gin distillery, and of the Glasgow and Dublin dairies, both better managed than the London ones, I think, as well as a glance at some of the Dutch dairies, which are under still better management than either.

Wishing to contribute to the interest of your paper all in my power, I beg your acceptance of this communication, with the respect and good will of

A FARMER.

[Louisville, (Ky.) Journal.

### BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

The wonderful strides of Boston towards greatness exhibit one of the most remarkable features in the history of modern improvement. For many years Boston remained almost stationary, and considering her limited natural advantages and the unfavorable position she occupies for extending her population, it seemed probable that she had attained her growth. The commerce of New York appeared to be absorbing that of Boston, and such indeed was for years the fact. But the immense wealth which had been accumulated in commerce, now took a new direction, and Boston capital rapidly found investment in manufactures. In every quarter Boston capital was employed in building factories, and at length these factories became so numerous and important that it was necessary to make them more accessible to the Boston market. This suggested the plan of Railroads—and a few experiments having been made it at once became manifest that every interest, commercial, mechanical, and manufacturing, was immensely advanced by rapid means of communication with distant parts of the country. The policy became settled, and Boston is now linked with bands of iron to the whole surrounding country, and is rapidly extending her public works so as to make her greatness permanent and secure. Towards the West she now reaches Buffalo by one continuous chain of Railroad—towards the South she touches the Sound, and by merely crossing the inland sea, her rails terminate at New York, whence she can reach the great South by steam land-carriage. Towards the East she grasps Maine—and towards the North she will very soon attain Canada and Northern New York. In a very few years the traveller may leave Boston and travel by railroad either to New Orleans, Montreal, or St. Louis, at the rate of fifty miles per hour.

New York is a larger city than Boston, but whether it will remain so, with all its natural superiority, is a question which ten years will decide. If the Bostonians owned New York, they would make it the greatest city in Christendom. As a sea-port New York has greatly the advantage of Boston—but what is New York even in a commercial view, compared with Boston? What advantage has New York taken of the steam-engine? Once in a great while a steamship blunders into New York, but where is there any regular communication like the Cunard line? The enterprize to build a single steam-ship appears to be lacking in New York; while the Bostonians are building a line of propellers to run between—not Boston, but—New York and Liverpool. The Bostonians touch every section of Massachusetts, but the New Yorkers cannot build a Railroad between their great city and Albany, and probably will not in this generation. The Erie Railroad—perhaps the most feasible and profitable project ever started in the way of Railroads—will never be built unless the Bostonians build it. Still the stock of that road would be very valuable, and its completion would make New York the cheapest residence in point of provisions on the seaboard, and moreover would ensure the greatness and prosperity of the city forever. Yet they will never build that road unless the Bostonians help them. It would open an almost unbroken region of country, and make the desert a garden—yet the people along the line will not help it along, although in Vermont they have just subscribed a million of dollars for a Railroad. The fact is the city of New York cannot hold a candle to the city of Boston, any more than the State of New York can begin to shine with New England. They talk in New York about their Canal, but the days of Canals are numbered. In England a company owning 140 miles of canal lately very profitable, have petitioned for leave to fill up their ditch and put rails on it. In Pennsylvania the Reading Railroad has ruined the Schuylkill Navigation Company, and that where the article carried is *coal!* Canals are growing obsolete. There will never be another built except to connect two sheets of water lying nearly together, or to get round rapids. Huzza then for Boston—she has taken the right *track*, and her day is rising in unclouded splendor. In ten years from this time we shall be able to say whether she will eclipse New York. [N. Bedford Mercury.

### THE COPPER REGION.

We have been inconsiderately drawn into a subject of some importance to the United States. We have struck a vein, however, which promises to be rich in its resources. The reader will recollect a very long and interesting letter which we published on Tuesday evening, from one of our regular correspondents, who is now on a tour to Lake Superior, in which a description of its peculiar and striking features, and made some remarks upon the mineral lands in its vicinity, and upon the agents of the United States who have been charged with the care of the mineral lands belonging to the government. This letter drew forth a reply in our last morning paper; but we declined the publication of the whole communication for the reasons which we then stated. The writer of that article charged the United States agent with many acts of mismanagement, and even malversation of office, and as we were aware that our government was about to appoint a commission to visit the country and investigate the conduct of the agents, we deemed it most advisable to refer to another tribunal (for the present at least) a full inquiry into these matters. In the meantime a new scene was opened before us. We were scarcely aware of the existence of these mineral resources—much less of their extent. But our curiosity is now being aroused. The public documents connected with them have been politely placed in our possession, and we shall prepare an article for the Union for the purpose of calling the attention of the country to this very interesting subject. The lead mines belonging to the United States in Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, &c., have been longer known, and are better understood than the copper region. They have been worked to a considerable extent, and their produce is so abundant that they cannot only supply our own market with lead, but afford a large export for the consumption of foreign nations. Perhaps no mines in the world are equal to those of the belt on both sides of the Mississippi.

The copper region is probably more important than the lead mines. It is supposed by some geologists to extend from Lake Superior to Texas, crossing the Mississippi diagonally at a lower point than the lead mines, and forming a vein of from thirty to forty miles average width. The ore is said to be unusually rich. In some places it is mixed with veins of silver, so abundant that the precious metal alone is sufficient to pay all the expenses of working the vein—the ore itself making a yield of 60 or 70 per cent of copper. An immense boulder of this metal is now deposited in the public yard between the war and navy departments, and is well worthy the inspection of all curious observers who happen to visit Washington. It weighs more than 3700 pounds, and is so rich in the metal that a plate of copper is smoothed off on its surface like the copper-plate of the engraver. It was transported to Washington from the banks of the Ontonagon river, about forty miles from the Eagle river. The two principal points where the richest ore has yet been developed, are on the Eagle river, and near Copper Harbor, on Lake Superior. But the richest portion of the copper region, as far as it is explored, is reputed to be Isle Royale, in Lake Superior, much nearer the Canada side than our own; but the boundary line runs north of the Island, so that it falls within the limits of the United States. Isle Royale is estimated to be about thirty miles in length and five miles broad—singularly rich in copper, which is constantly cropping out on the surface. The department has decided that no patent should be granted, and no leases taken on this singular island.

Two large companies have been formed for leasing and working the mines in the Lake Superior Copper Region—one of which operates in New York, and the other in Boston. So valuable have shares become in some cases, that a gentleman in Boston, who is said to own about eighty shares, has been offered more than $600 for a single share. The supervision of these mines is devolved on the Ordnance Bureau, (Colonel Talcott,) attached, of course, to the War Department. Some important regulations have been made about the leasing of the mines, but further regulation will be required from Congress. The Secretary of War grants the permits to applicants to go upon the lands; and upon presenting a certificate from the agent of the United States that the tract has not been previously occupied, a lease may be granted for three years, upon the condition of paying 6 per cent. of the proceeds of the metal, after it is melted from the ore. If the lease be renewed for another three years, the rent is extended to 10 per cent. The lease-holders were originally confined to the smelting of the ore in the neighborhood of the mines; but it was found that, owing to the want of fuel and other appliances, it was best to transplant the ore to New York or Boston. The Secretary yielded at last to the application—the government still receiving its six per cent. of rent in the metal itself, free of all expense of transportation.

On the 21st of March last it was determined by the Secretary of War to grant no more permits which would authorize a selection of more than one square mile; and between that time and the 18th ult., seven hundred and sixty such permits were issued. It was then determined to stop the further issue. The cause of this is expressed in the printed circular from the Secretary of War, which we have already published. It states that, "should locations be made pursuant to the permits already issued from this department, to select lands in the Lake Superior mineral district, the quantity required to satisfy them would exceed one million one hundred thousand acres. It is apprehended that the whole region open for location may not contain this quantity of mineral lands. Explorations and surveys of these lands have been ordered, and it has been determined to suspend the further issue of permits until the results shall be made known. The applications for permits received at the department subsequent to the 17th inst., will be filed in the office; and if the disclosures of the examinations shall warrant the further issue of permits for the Lake Superior region, they will be considered in the order in which they have been or shall be received. It is not expected that the results of the examinations and surveys to ascertain the probable quantity of mineral lands in this region, and to make the locations pursuant to the permits already issued, can be completed for some time to come."

It seems that Walter Cunningham, the first superintendent of these lands, kept no record of the permits he granted, or of the selection of tracts to which he certified as not interfering with the claims of others; and, in consequence of the absence of this information, it appears that his successor (Stockton) has, in two or three instances, certified for others tracts previously certified by Cunningham; and this has given rise, as may be supposed, to some complaint. The certificates of the latter have been dropping in for a week or two past, but we know that very few more can be in existence.

Mr. Gray (the only one of the assistants assigned to the superintendent who possessed any competent knowledge of surveying or platting) has been busily engaged in preparing maps, and locating the leases, and claims to leases thereon, to save from the risk of granting certificates that will interfere; and another competent surveyor has recently been sent to that country, in order that the operations may be expedited as fast as possible. It is also understood that Dr. Haughton is carrying on surveys under the orders of the General Land Office, which will soon extend into Stockton's district, and will probably throw much additional light upon the extent of this interesting region of country.

We are informed that, as regards Mr. Gray's mingling in any way with polititians, (as was stated by our correspondent of last evening,) it can scarcely be true. "He is a young man who has been constantly moving about, and acquired no right to give a vote in any location. Modest and retiring, he is the last man in the world to do anything of the kind charged upon him."

It will thus be seen, from this very rapid sketch, on imperfect data, that the copper region of the United States abounds with interest; that, from the abundance and richness of the ore, it is probably calculated to furnish copper enough for our consumption, and for a large exportation to foreign countries. Of course, great interests are growing up in that wonderful region—much speculation, large companies, strong contests for the possession of the titles—the same mine sometimes shingled over with several claims—some violence and some fraud. And even the agents of the government have not escaped the suspicion of mismanagement and malversation. The executive is about to do its duty in these respects. It is contemplated to employ two highly respectable commissioners to inspect the lands, to receive and investigate all complaints, and make a report to the war department. A more complete report, also, of the mineral resources of the west, the quality and extent of the mines, and the best way of working them, will probably be obtained under the auspices of the vigilant Secretary of War, to be laid before Congress. The statistics will no doubt be found valuable; and, in fact, the whole subject of our mineral wealth is assuming a new and more expanding interest.

[Washington Union.

ON THE USE OF SOAP SUDS AS A MANURE. About twelve months ago I had at my command a tank that received nothing but the suds that came from the laundry; I thought I would try its effects. The first thing I tried it on was hyacinths in pots, and the result was most astonishing. I tried some of Potter's liquid guano at the same time, as an experiment, but found the suds most beneficial. Many persons who saw the hyacinths, said they never saw finer. I used it alternately with pure water. I also tried it with strawberries that were forcing, and, though the plants were previously very bad ones, the result was very satisfactory. French beans in pots were also a great deal improved by its use, and I think if it were extensively employed it would be found very beneficial to a great many plants. It must be remembered that it was not used fresh from the wash house, but was allowed to run into the tank, which was always nearly full; by this means it may be used without the least injury to any growing plant requiring such stimulus. [United Gardener's Journal.

MAPLE SUGAR. We have received from a friend at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, a box of Maple Sugar, resembling in its color and other qualities, the best—the very *best*—of the kind known as Havana Brown. It was made by Mr. William Aldrich of St. Johnsbury, who has made persevering and successful efforts to improve the quality of this important product. The sample we have received shows the degree of perfection to which he has already attained in the manufacture; and affords ample testimony that, with the facilities which exist for increasing extensively the quantity, it is but reasonable to suppose that the time is near, when this branch of productive industry will, not

# MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1845.

William Buckminster, Editor.


## CRUEL PUNISHMENTS.

The Constitution of Massachusetts provides that no cruel or unusual punishments shall be inflicted. Hanging and paying forty shillings to boot are not practiced now in this State; though some of our laws are more severe than they need be. The petty malice of justices of the peace is sometimes seen, and though our laws will not permit such dignitaries to order the cat-o'nine-tails, as they did before the Revolution, they have recently enlarged the power of imposing fines for petty offences, and instead of forty shillings, the former limit, single magistrates are now permitted to impose for a trespass a fine of ten dollars, in addition to the costs of prosecution.

These costs often amount to more than the fine, for such magistrates are seldom independent enough to cut down the amount of witness fees, though three times too many witnesses may be called on the part of the prosecuting attorney who selects his own justice. We knew one of these petifoggers to call eleven witnesses to prove one case of trespass. The logic of these petty magistrates is sometimes amusing to *lookers on*, whatever it may be to the unlucky sufferer. We once heard one of these dignitaries justify the imposition of a large fine, in case of a petty trespass, which was evidently involuntary, (it was the taking of a horse by mistake, and returning him again without the least injury,) the worthy dig. saying "if the horse had been stolen the penalty would be still greater!"

The right mode of checking oppression in petty magistrates is to curtail their power. Give these small men an office and power, and they will forget right and domineer where superior minds would be ashamed to tyrannize.

We are often asked, would you abolish, in all cases, the practice of flogging—in the army, the navy —in schools and in private families? This may not be done with safety. Officers of all kinds must have power enough to control those under their care. It would be hard to deny a schoolmaster the right of self defence. He must have power to maintain his authority, and in order to do this he must have a right to resort to force if necessary. His pupils must not be permitted to turn him out of school. He must be permitted to use force enough to overcome violence, or he may be made to obey where he was sent to command.

But it does not follow that he should be permitted to beat his pupils at will. The public ought to understand this subject well to prevent the contests that so often take place between teachers and parents. Many extremely prudent people are backward in expressing their sentiments in cases of abuse of scholars at school. They are heard to declare that the least interference will tend to destroy all authority of teachers, and they prefer to justify gross outrages rather than permit the supremacy of the master to be questioned. This is wrong; this is the way to make tyrants of teachers.

Parents should be bold enough to declare, in the words of the Constitution, that cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted with impunity, and we should hear less complaint of the barbarity of masters. We think that flogging should not often be resorted to in any establishment, because other modes are usually preferable. And we most decidedly condemn all resort to the flogging system practiced by naval and military officers.

If the rod must be used, let it be a rod—not "a scorpion." The bare body may be made to smart as much as is needful, by the use of twigs of the birch, without drawing blood. And all officers and rulers who use more dangerous weapons, except in self-defence, ought to be promptly punished. Officers should not be permitted to flay their subordinates alive; and teachers should learn to restrain their own passions long enough to enable them to procure suitable instruments of correction.

An ink-stand or a ferule sent at the head of a pupil may make him afraid of his master; but a more dispassionate mode of punishing, will have greater influence to secure his respect. Those who flog most are not always the most fortunate governors.

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RUMORS OF WAR. It is the opinion of various writers in New Orleans, that Mexico will declare war against the United States. Her rulers are making preparations and the people of Mexico are impressed that war will be declared. The last accounts state that Mexico was attempting to negotiate a loan of $12,000,000 for the purpose. There are various indications that war measures are in progress. How long can we afford to fight to establish slavery in Texas!

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TAKE BETTER CARE OF LOCO MATCHES. We learn from Saxonville that the Methodist meeting house there, narrowly escaped conflagration by the falling of a bunch of matches from a shelf to the floor, occasioned by the jar of a carpenter's hammer.

It may be that much of our incendiarism arises from the careless keeping of friction matches. Why not keep them in tin safes or in crockery pots!

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BATHING, BATHING, BATHING. Once, twice, thrice, and still go ing—to bathe.

At Cragie's bridge warm or cold sea bathing at 12 1-2 cents. Towels and brushes are furnished and good attention is paid at the east end of the bridge. This is a luxury and a necessary of life. Ninepence worth of bathing is better than nine pence worth of fruit at this season of the year.

We learn that more money is made at 12 1-2 than at 25 cents. Railroad Companies should take the hint.

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TWO BAGS OF WOOL ASTRAY. If any individual or Manufacturing Company has lost 400 weight of wool within a year past we advise them to call at this office and learn who has now the possession of them. The wool was probably sent to the wrong place for want of sufficient labels on the bags.

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☞ The New York Herald is fearful that religion may suffer on account of the infidelity of the Tribune. The Tribune says "while Christianity enjoys the powerful championship of the Herald we see no reason for our intermeddling in its behalf!" The Tribune dubs the Herald "Our most Christian neighbor."

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EXPLOSION. In the West mine of the Delaware Company in Schuylkill County, some of the overseers were examining the pit, which was 300 feet below the sea level, when the inflammable gas took fire and caused an explosion which injured a number of persons.

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☞ On Wednesday night the boarding-house of Mrs Talbot No. 11 Beacon street, was broken into and several articles were taken. House entered by the kitchen window.

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☞ The store of Messrs. Fisher & Cook, in Wrentham, was broken up on Tuesday night and several articles were stolen.

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ADMIRABLE CONSISTENCY. The fourth of July oration by C. P. Sumner, Esq., is at length published. "It made much noise at the time," but people have since had time to return to common sense again, and have consequently forgotten the strange impressions that the oration made.

Mr. Sumner is understood to be a peace advocate, condemning all resistance "to the powers that be." He condemns the conduct of those who resisted unto blood the encroachments of British rulers at the time of our revolution. He supposes that the great object might have been accomplished without "brute force." Probably he would have flattered Lord North and his amiable Parliament into their duty to the colonies. Some talkers have a rare knack of flattering people.

Mr. Sumner has an undoubted right to advocate the doctrine of non-resistance. But consistency is a jewel worth more than all the prating that the world has heard since the time of Absalom Yet Mr. Sumner is the reputed author of that article in the North American Review which elaborately justified the hanging at sea of three men on board the brig Somers, under the command of Lt. Makenzie.

He justifies the butchery of these three men, without a trial, without necessity, without resistance, without law, and after they had quietly surrendered and submitted to be bound in irons. The blood of these three men is of no account. Brute force is justified in a single cowardly commander; but when a whole people rise, as one man, to ward off oppression, the act is stigmatised as wicked and unjustifiable.

We could expect nothing better from the justifier of those murders on board the Somers than a condemnation of the conduct of our fathers in resisting British tyranny. What curious brains some people have. We have heard the most strenuous opposers of capital punishment justify the most tyrannical acts of individual commanders.

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ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP GREAT BRITAIN. This is supposed to be the largest ship, that has been launched since Noah left ship building. It is made of iron, and has six masts, tho' these are wooden according to the best accounts. The ship is 322 feet long and 50 feet wide, and her engines are of 1000 horse power.

She arrived in New York from Liverpool on Sunday, having sailed on the 26th ult. Nothing very important had passed in Parliament, and commercial matters were without much change. Cotton maintained its price and sales were large. American stocks are improving.

The King of Holland was on a visit to England.—A motion has been made in Parliament to go into committee on the subject of reducing the duties on butter and cheese. Mr. Peel opposed the motion as coming too late in the session, and not coming up when the tariff underwent a general revision.

The Great Britain brought out 45 passengers.

*Mr. O. Connell* was still collecting *rent* in Ireland. He acknowledged the receipt of twelve pounds sterling from New York. Was this sent over by Irishmen, or are any of our people silly enough to take part in foreign politics and foment discord!

IN FRANCE a new election is expected of members of Parliament. The French papers are loud in their condemnation of the atrocious smothering of soldiers in Africa, at Dahra. Marshall Soult palliated the massacre—though he admitted it would have been an atrocious act in Europe.

SPAIN is much as she has been. Poor Spain is not well governed.

RUSSIA has had advices from her Circassian army by which it appears she has gained some advantages over the mountaineers.

FROM GREECE we learn there has been a terrible conflagration at Smyrna, continuing violently for 12 or 15 hours.

All is quiet in China with the exception of occasional outbursts of the people occasioned by the presence of foreigners.

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☞ The weather has continued very warm up to Thursday night. Partial showers have relieved us in many places, but there is much complaint for want of water. Wells, mills, and pasture grounds, are much in need of water. The thermometer at 11 yesterday on the shady side of State street indicated 81 degrees.

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THE FAMILY LIBRARY. Harper & Brothers have just published the 173d No. of this excellent series of works, entitled "The Travels of Marco Polo, greatly amended and enlarged from manuscripts recently published by the French Society of Geography &c., with copious notes illustrating the routes and observations of the author and comparing them with those of more recent travellers."—By Hugh Murray, F. R. S. E. It has two maps and a vignette. Saxton & Kelt have it in this city.

They also have "A Chance Medley of Light Matter" by T. C. Grattan, author of "High-ways and By-ways &c.; and No 16 of the "Wandering Jew" both in pamphlet form, from the press of Harper & Brothers.

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GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE. The August No. contains a very fine engraving of "Tower Rock," on the Mississippi and another of "Rock Mountain" in Georgia and an engraving of J. K. Mitchell, one of the contributors. Among the reading matter we notice "Blanche Neville," by Mrs. Stephens, "The Jugglers, a Story of New Orleans," "The Roman Martyrs, a tale of the second century," and "Farewell of the Soul to the Body," by Mrs. Nichols, &c.—Published at 98 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

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TEXAS. The New Orleans Courier says:—"We have heard that General Taylor, who commands the American troops on the Nueces, has determined to take possession of a small fort, constructed by the Mexicans on the eastern bank of the Rio Grande, and to send the garrison to the other side of that river."

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Some one having sent the editor of the Louisville Journal a dissertation on the beauties of champagne, the editor says if he had sent the champagne instead of the dissertation it would have been sure of an *insertion*.

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A woman having been tried for the crime of bigamy—she having two husbands at the same time—the wag of a reporter remarked that "she loved not wisely, but *two* well."

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Population of Providence, R. I., 31,751. Increase in five years, since 1840, 8,579. Colored people now, 1481; in 1840, 1302. The population of Portland, Maine, is 16,500.

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FIRE. An unoccupied dwelling on Winter street at East Cambridge, was burnt by an incendiary on Thursday morning.

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☞ Very liberal subscriptions have been made in England for the relief of Quebec. The Queen £250, Prince Albert 100, Corporation of London 500, Bank of England 200, Bank of B. N. America 250, Manchester 5000, Glasgow 2000, Sir Robert Peel, and a large number of individuals 100 each.

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☞ Captain Montgomery, of United States ship Portsmouth, reports to the Department, the quickest passage ever yet made from the United States to Valparaiso—62 days. She sailed at the rate of 13 and 1-2 miles an hour, under top-gallant sails and courses.

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☞ John Jacob Astor has invested $50,000 in Pennsylvania fives.

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WHAT OUGHT MARYLAND TO DO WITH HER SLAVES? A correspondent and subscriber of the New York Tribune, a slaveholder of Maryland, writes to the editor of that paper and asks, "what can be done with the slaves?" He acknowledges the evils of slavery, says it is a curse to Maryland, but he thinks the slaves better off than the free blacks are. He dislikes being told so often of the curse of slavery without being pointed to a remedy. He says, would you set the slaves free to associate with and to rob their former masters?

The editor of the Tribune replies.

"Our correspondent will believe that we have deferred his letter a few days, not from indifference, but because we desired time to reflect upon and give the right answer. We shall do this (since it is asked) with some diffidence, yet with a deep conviction that we not merely intend but indicate the right.

*What shall Maryland do with her slaves!* This is a grave question, and, deferring all minor matters, we shall endeavor to answer it. She should *not* allow these her humble laborers to be sold off to delve their lives out in the pestilential swamps and cane-brakes of Louisiana or Texas; it is a horrible abuse of the power of Law to permit this. These poor people have an indefeasible right to be protected by the laws of their native State from such an aggravation of their bondage: as also from the separation by sale of husband from wife, mother from children, &c. The law which fails to protect Woman from the power of brutal lust is a mockery of law, and all who acquiesce in it for a moment are guilty of fearful criminality. So much we are sure of, even though Slavery were to be maintained.

What more is to be done? First stopping the exportation and abuse of Slaves, we think the People of Maryland, through their Legislature, should immediately proceed to abolish Slavery. Whether such abolition should take instant and full effect may not be so clear, one of the evils of any wrong is the seeming necessity it imposes for still farther wrong. Yet it seems to us that the history of West India Emancipation has already fully demonstrated the safety and wisdom of *immediate* abolition, with the danger and impolicy of any other course. We entreat those who do not see this to recollect the insurrections, butcheries and general insecurity of life and property in Cuba within the last seven years contrasted with the general quiet, security and progress of Jamaica during the same period. Who *can* now say, after Emancipation has proved so safe and beneficent in Jamaica, so widely separated from any aid against insurrection, with its population nine-tenths black and three-fourths just set free, that it is not safe any where? Rely on it, that it is always perfectly safe to do right and extremely dangerous to persist in wrong, even for an instant.

But how are the Slaves of Maryland to be treated if set free? and what is to become of them? Our correspondent stumbles at the fact that the Free Blacks (so called) in that State are more degraded than the Slaves. To this we answer, that those Blacks are *not* free, and cannot be so long as Slavery exists around them, and the mere circumstance of a man's having a colored skin is held proof presumptive that he is somebody's chattel. The Blacks even of the Northern States are not really free; they cannot be while every avenue to honorable distinction and public esteem is shut against them. Commencing their lives in ignorance, poverty and general contempt, debarred the hopes and denied the opportunities for Education of men, who can wonder that the Blacks take refuge from a burning sense of wrong in frivolity, dissipation and vice! Who can severely blame those who seize what seems to their darkened minds the only chances for enjoyment which are left open to them? Not till the African Race have fairer opportunities can we justly blame them for their degradation. But let them stand on the common platform of Manhood, and they will improve their opportunities as well as others. Their elastic, imitative nature, so strongly susceptible to love of approbation, would ensure this.

Slavery being abolished, we would not send one freed man out of the State nor encourage one to leave it. They are all needed there, and more with them, to fertilize and till its soil, rendered sterile by the curse of Slavery. But we would have early, systematic, effective measures taken to provide every one with Employment and the means of Education. For instance here is an estate of two thousand acres of arable land, on which there are a hundred negroes, naturally divided into forty families. Let the owner of the estate call them together, and say, "Now you are free; you can go where you please; but I believe you will find it your best course to stay where you are. I will sell to each head of a family who chooses to stay here forty acres of land at twenty dollars an acre, giving a deed and taking a mortgage, and will take my pay in Labor or Produce at its market value. I will move or build him a cabin on his land; I will sell him a cow, pig and a few necessary implements to begin with. I will at all times stand ready to hire him teams when necessary, and take his labor in pay. I shall establish a school here, which children may attend in the day-times and their parents in the evenings if they choose; and I will agree to pay the schoolmaster and take labor from you. If any of you choose to live with and work for me on the land that I reserve, I will give you such wages as I can afford, and you can quit when you choose." Such is the course we would have agreed on and generally pursued by the masters; and from it we are sure these results would ensue:

1. Nobody's throat would be cut, nor be in the least danger of it.

2. Every land and slaveholder would find himself vastly a gainer by Emancipation, not merely in the soundness of his sleep and the serenity of his mind, but in positive happiness and even in wealth.

3. A rapid improvement would ensue in the intellect, knowledge and morals of the freed.

—There would be a few instances in which the proprietors would be tried by perversity and ingratitude, but those who have had patience to manage Slaves would triumph over these. Some few persons who owned Slaves and little or no land, would *think* themselves impoverished by Emancipation, but they would soon discover their mistake. Intelligence, capacity of any kind, would be so actively in demand for purposes of Teaching, Trade, drawing Deeds, &c. that all would be won to habits of industry, and feel ashamed that they had ever lived in any other.

Of course, we think there is a better Social relation between the Capitalist and the Laborer than that we have rudely sketched above; and that this would come about in time; but from Slavery to Civilization is a long enough stride for a beginning. We should like well, however, to see some estates cultivated in partnership between the owner and his freed laborers; they receiving and dividing a fixed proportion of the Proceeds, the shares to be determined by a careful schedule of work done. We have not a doubt that this would soon prove far more profitable and every way advantageous than either Slave or Hired Labor. But it would be difficult to make unlettered negroes understand this at once, since neither the Courier nor the Express have been able to comprehend it in the course of four years' study. It would probably take two or three years to beat it through the nearly as thick skulls of the negroes.

—Having thus answered the main question, we can but hurriedly state that we never approved of Torrey's course nor of Slave-stealing generally, though we find it hard to condemn each conduct as Capt. Walker's in Florida. We do not denounce Slave-holders—we know that many of them are more upright and conscientious than some of their revilers—and we have no doubt that much of the talk of Northern Abolitionists is uncharitable and mischievous. But they do not constitute a twentieth part of the sincere opponents of Slavery at the North, and the Truth and Right should not suffer for their indiscretion. The way to silence such men is to take away all just pretext for their clamor."

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"Beware!" as the potter said to the lump of clay. "I'll be *burnt* first," saucily responded the mud.

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ANTI-RENT MURDER!—DEPUTY SHERIFF O. N. STEELE INHUMANLY BUTCHERED!!—Our County has been the scene of a most brutal murder, which occurred yesterday in the town of Andes.

The Sheriff a few days since endeavored to sell some property belonging to Moses Earle, of Andes, which he had levied upon by virtue of a distress warrant. Not being able to obtain bidders, (owing to the threats, &c. of the Anti-Renters,) he adjourned the sale till yesterday, when he proceeded to Earle's, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff O. N. Steele, P. P. Wright, Esq. and Constable E. S. Edgerton. Upon arriving on the ground, at about 10 o'clock in the morning, there were several speculators there. The Sheriff endeavored to have the matter settled, without a sale, but Earle said, he would not settle it, *but would fight it out at the hardest*. In about half an hour Indians began to appear, armed with rifles; and at about half past twelve, they commenced marching out of the woods. There were about one hundred and fifty. The Indians formed a hollow square around the cattle, and placed a platoon at the bars, forbidding the citizens entering the field. Mr. Wright requested the Sheriff to drive the property into the road where the bidders were, or adjourn the sale. The Sheriff endeavored to get the property to the road, and while doing so, Mr. Wright forced a passage through the file of Indians into the lot, and was followed by Steele and Edgerton. The "chief" ordered the Indians to "shoot the horses." The cry was taken up by the Indians—"shoot the horses"—"shoot him—shoot him." Edgerton spoke at the top of his voice, and commanded the peace, calling on all persons to assist him in preserving the peace. A volley was discharged by the Indians, and Edgerton's horse was shot in the breast. Immediately a second volley was fired, *when Steele fell, mortally wounded*. His horse expired in a few minutes; Edgerton's was killed instantly. Steele was taken to the house, when it was found that three balls had taken effect, one in the chest, another in the bowels, and the third on the right arm.

He survived till about 8 o'clock, being in excruciating agony all the time, when he expired. His wife and friends arrived a few moments before his death, in time to bid him the last adieu on earth. An inquest is now being held at the Court House, before C. E. Perry, Esq. Coroner.

We understand that one of the falsehoods set afloat by the Anti-Renters to counteract the effect calculated to be produced by their murder, is, that Steele and Edgerton fired upon the Indians first, and that Mr. Wright fired after the Indians had done so. This is all false. Neither Mr. Wright nor Mr. Edgerton fired at all; Mr. Steele fired once after he was wounded.

We have no heart to comment at present upon this inhuman murder. Our citizens feel deeply the sad affliction, by which one of their number, beloved and respected by all, has been cut off in the prime of life, while faithfully performing his duty as a public officer.

Our young friend has fallen a sacrifice to the spirit of rebellion and worse than heathenish barbarism that has been for some time spreading in our once peaceful County.—But with his untimely death has sprung up a fire that will not be subdued till the last vestige of that hellish system is obliterated. LAW AND ORDER must and will prevail, be the cost what it may.

[Delaware N. Y. Express.

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THE FINDER OF THE GOLD. The colored man who found the money stolen from Adams & Co's Express is described as follows by the New York Herald. It affords a striking illustration of the holy influences of religious principle.

James Thomas, a colored laborer, who has been employed by the New Haven Steamboat Company to clean their wharf and attend to the fastenings of the boats, was the man who discovered the gold. On Wednesday afternoon, just after the departure of the Champion, he was washing off the pier, and found a sovereign. Believing it to have been lost by a passenger, he put it away, determined to see whether it was advertised. The next morning, while again washing the planking, he was astonished at finding that he had washed out a half eagle. This caused him to stoop for a thorough examination, and it was thus that, after removing some pieces of plank, he discovered the hidden treasure, which, in his agitation and eagerness to grasp, he partly spilt, and some of it was, by the tearing of the handkerchief that it was tied in, lost in the dock and scattered among the stones of the wharf. He immediately proceeded to the office of John Saxton, Esq., South street, agent for the New Haven line, whom Thomas considered as his "boss," and delivered all the money to him for safe keeping. The unusual honesty of this transaction induced us to ascertain who James Thomas was, &c. We find that he is a fine specimen of the pure blood of Africa. He is very poor, having a wife and three children to support out of $15 per month. His neighbors, white and colored, give him a high character for industry, sobriety, and good behaviour. His wife and himself are exemplary members of the Methodist Church; and he told a gentleman, with earnest simplicity, and no doubt with truth, that it was owing to his religion that he withstood the temptation; for, he says, his first thought was that "no one would know—that there was no owner—that so much money would buy him some little comforts for his family;" but, he says, he thought about the honesty, and then prayed to the Lord, who immediately directed him to Mr. Saxton. We trust that the owners of this recovered treasure will reward this honest man liberally, so that he may indeed "buy some little comforts" for his wife, and educate his children to follow in his footsteps.

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A LAND FLOWING WITH MILK AND HONEY. There are a great many stories told of the prolific soil of the Great West; how that bread, ready buttered, grows upon high trees; that pigs tails planted in the rich alluvial bottom lands, in the fall, fructify in such wise, that on some fine evenings in early spring, a crop of juvenile porkers may be seen marching into the sower's farm-yard, from the "spot where they grew," with short squeak, and in military order; and that jack-knives are raised, by a kindred agricultural process. Howsoever this may be, we are credibly informed that the truth of a statement equally surprising, can be easily established. In Illinois, it is quite a common thing for deer, being previously accommodated with a "bucket full of salt" on their tails, to walk up to a squatter's tent in the forest, turn his fat haunches to the fire, and keep them there, until properly cooked, and then permit a delicious steak to be cut therefrom. They then go about their business with equanimity. In some instances, it is farther stated, they return at night-fall to furnish forth a "cold cut." We have this statement in the hand-writing of Mr. John Smith, of Illinois, who refers, confidently, to Mr. John Thompson, of Ohio. [Mail.

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ANOTHER SEDUCER MURDERED. The Southern Family Journal, of Florida, says that a most deliberate and cold-blooded murder was committed on the 21st ult. at Greenville C. H., in that State, upon the person of a young man named Robert Headden, by Mr Dexter Wells. The weapon used by Mr Wells was a double barrel gun. He discharged both barrels, the contents of which Headden received in his right and left side—nine in the right and nine in the left side—numbering altogether eighteen bullets. The unfortunate man survived for the space of twenty-six hours in the most excruciating pain and agony. The transaction resulted from Headden's having seduced Wells' sister, a short time since. Wells is now in confinement, awaiting his trial.

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TECHNICAL DEFENCE. A gang of coiners have been arrested in Western New York, who usually counterfeited American half dollars, which bear date 1838, and are of the old stamp. As the die was changed that year, there is no genuine half dollars of that date with the old stamp, and that fact, it is said, will constitute a guard of defence. As no existing United States coin was imitated, no offence was committed. The mysteries of law are great, but it seems incredible that such a quibble would afford a loop-hole of retreat.

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## OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER:

Several gentlemen from New-York, connected with this enterprise, are now in Boston, and the commissioners authorized by the charter to receive subscriptions for stock, will be here next week, when the books will be opened. Those who have read the very able pamphlet of Judge Hopkins, in relation to the western trade in connexion with this road, which was re-published in this paper, will hardly need further light to convince them of the immense importance of the road to Boston and to the country at large. The facts stated by Judge Hopkins, demonstrate that it would—

1st—Have a large local business.

2d—Obtain a fair proportion of western trade.

3d—Be the avenue for travellers bound to the Lakes, to Canada, and to the western country.

4th—Have a very large carrying trade to Canada West.

5th—Be an essential benefit to the country between Boston and Lake Champlain, especially to Lowell, Manchester, Nashua and Concord.

6th—That it will be of great service in promoting the prosperity and business of our own city.

7th—That it will add immensely *to the value of railroads between Boston and Burlington*.

The charter is highly favorable, there being no limit to the dividends, and no tolls charged by the state. The capital is $2,000,000, and not a doubt has been entertained by any one who has examined the subject, that the road can be built and furnished within that sum. Northern New York will take one quarter of the stock, leaving $1,500,000 for Boston capitalists. This will ensure New England influence in the management of the road. Nine tenths of the whole line of the road has already been released by the land owners to the company, free of all cost. The land so released, would have cost, at the usual prices, more than $200,000.—When the books arrive, we expect a rush for the stock. [Courier.

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BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD. The books of subscription for this important line of railroad, are now opened in Boston, at the office of the Hon. Joseph Bell, in State street.

The line is an extension of the Concord railroad to the north, by a river route, along which flows nearly, or quite two, thirds the present throughbusiness of the Concord railroad, one of the most successful enterprises of the country.

The line passing through Meredith and the outlet of the great Lake Winnipiseogee, the principal source of the Merrimac, proceeds by Centre Harbor and Plymouth, thence by the valley of Baker's river to Haverhill, Coos, a distance of 84 miles.—The surveys are exceedingly favorable. The highest grade at the summit near the Connecticut, is less than 53 feet to the mile, and as the route is emphatically a river route, following the Merrimac and its branches to the Connecticut, it is the opinion of the engineer, the cost will not exceed that of the Concord per mile, and in the aggregate will fall below $1,500,000.

At Meredith, the seat of large manufactures, the road will receive the business of the Lake 25 miles in length, and both there and at Centre Harbor, receive and deliver passengers destined for the Lakes and White Mountains, and secure the large masses of timber and lumber around the Lake.

At Haverhill, striking the Connecticut thirty miles above the Northern and Central railroads, it receives the heavy traffic of the whole upper Connecticut, embracing five countries in New-Hampshire and Vermont, which have no other outlet.

The population dependent on this route, is 133,170—the valuation over twenty seven millions, and the amount now paid for transportation annually, exceeds $800,000. The cost of the railroad is estimated by the engineer, at $1,500,000.

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|---|---|
| The revenue at | $296,000 |
| Running expenses at | 84,000 |
| | $212,000 |

or 14 per cent on the investment.

With such a revenue, the stock will prove as valuable as the Concord and the Fitchburgh, and the route is exposed to no competition.

If the Canadians should, by the assistance of English capitalists, construct the Atlantic and St. Lawrence railroad, to the Province line at Stanstead, this line can be easily extended up the valley of the Passumpsic to Stanstead, on the Canada line, to meet it, and thus obviate the necessity for a costly railroad from the line to Portland, through the wilderness on the eastern slope of the White Mountains.

The construction of this railroad offers strong inducements to capitalists, and must greatly increase and promote the trade of Boston.

One half the capital required, has been, or will be subscribed on the route and considerable subscriptions have already been made in Boston.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 4th, 1845.

New wheat begins to make its appearance in the market, and some flour from the new crop, has been shipped to your city. It now commands 81 cents per bushel. The crop, probably, throughout this and the Western States, was never so large before.

The eat crop is also promising and ready for the harvest.

Corn looks bad, and a short crop will ensue, unless we are soon visited with copious rains. Eight weeks past we have had but two or three showers.

Hay is mostly cut, and a diminution of one-third at least, is the result. Farmers are fearful of a hard winter for their cattle, and are looking anxiously for customers to dispose of part of their stock.

Our pasture lands look more like burnt prairies than verdant fields. The dairies will be much less than common; and some estimate the *fifty million pounds* of butter and cheese that passed through the Erie Canal last season, will not exceed thirty, the present one.

A friend, just from Ohio, says that cows are sold on the Reserve at $6 a head, for want of feed; and several thousands of sheep are now driven to the Western prairies, to feed on wild grass for the winter. [Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.

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MOVEMENT OF TROOPS. We learn that orders have been received from Washington for Major Ringgold to hold his regiment of mounted artillery ready to proceed at a moment's warning to the South—supposed to be to Texas.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 1st says that the 2d regiment of United States dragoons, under Colonel Twiggs, took up the line of march for Texas from Natchitoches on the 25th ultimo—last Friday. The Chronicle says they are to be stationed at San Antonio de Bexar.

Companies C and D of the 4th regiment of United States infantry, reached St. Louis on the 30th ultimo, and took passage down the Mississippi, destined for Texas. They are under the command of Capts. Graham and McCall.

Orders have also been forwarded to various other military points, ordering the troops there stationed to be held in readiness to proceed to Texas.

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ELECTIONS. The August elections excite but little interest. In *Alabama* the contest for Governor is between two Democrats, the Whigs running no candidate, and it is of little consequence which is elected.

In *North Carolina* the election is only for members of Congress, and the Whigs will lose one or two members.

In *Indiana* members of Congress and of the Legislature are to be chosen. The Democrats will, in all probability, have the Legislature, which will insure to them a United States Senator for the next six years. The Whigs had but two members from this State in the last House of Representatives, and that number they are likely to retain.

*Kentucky* goes Whig, but sufficient returns have not been received from her three days' run, to determine the exact state of the result.

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EMANCIPATION IN MARYLAND. An eminent physician formerly of Baltimore, who relinquished his profession to take charge of a plantation, in Ann Arundel county, Md., of which, with one hundred and fifty slaves, he became the owner on the death of an uncle, has come out with a strong argument and appeal in favor of emancipation. He has published and urged his views with great power in the Saturday Visiter, of Baltimore, whose editor represents him as connected with some of the first families in the state, and as having no small stake in the movement he so strongly recommends. "When such men," says the Visiter, "with such an interest in all that concerns the welfare and fame of Maryland, take the field as open advocates of emancipation, there is surely room to hope that *something will ere long be done* to rid us of an evil so stupendous and crushing to the moral and physical energies of our beloved state.

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COOL. A correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, writing from Key West, under date of the 20th of July, in a business-like manner remarks:

"I have nothing in the way of ship news to communicate to you by this conveyance. Business is excessive dull, *and wrecks distressingly scarce*."

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## MARRIAGES.

In this city, 3d inst, by Rev Mr Robbins, Mr Simeon Smith of Lynn, to Miss Rebecca Lincoln.

By Rev Mr Gray, Mr Charles W. Crosby to Miss Sophia N. Patch.

On Tuesday evening, by Rev Dr Lowell, Francis A. Willard, M.D. to Mrs Susan L. Delano.

In Lynn, Dr Abraham Gould to Miss Betsy H. Breeden.

In Newburyport, Capt O. D. Pilsbury of Georgetown, to Miss Adeline Dole, youngest daughter of the late Capt John Dole.

In Haverhill, Mr William H. Tibbets to Miss Mary Ann Powers.

In Worcester, 3d inst., by Rev Mr Cross of West Boylston, Mr Henry G. Bates of Macon, Geo., to Miss Harriet M. Brigham.

In Barre, 7th inst, J. Henry Hill, Esq. of Worcester, to Miss Sarah B. Jenkins.

In Groton, Mr Isaac Bennett, Jr. of Pepperell, to Miss Mary Jane Tarbell of G.

In New York, 4th inst, Mr John W. Stapler of Wilmington, Del., brother-in-law of John Ross, Esq., Chief of the Cherokee Nation, to Miss Grace Levy.

## DEATHS.

In this city, 6th inst, Mr William F. Stratton, 42.

In Roxbury, 8th inst, Mrs Elizabeth G., wife of John Hunt, 38.

In East Cambridge, 10th inst, Mrs Lucy Adelaide, wife of Thomas P. Ayer of Charlestown, and daughter of N. Watson, Esq. of E. C. 24.

In Jamaica Plain, 12th inst, Caroline Phillips, infant child of J. Phillips and Caroline George.

In Medford, 30th ult, Mrs Electa, wife of Mr James Tilloway, 39.

In Wayland, 11th inst, Susan Ruth, youngest child of John and Mary B. Whitney, 4 mos 11 days.

In Brighton, 9th inst, Mr Wm A. Brown, 44.

In Methuen, 8th inst, Emily Susan, daughter of Rev John C. Phillips, 2 yrs.

In Boxford, 11th inst, Enos Reynolds, Esq. 89.

In Northampton, 8th inst, Mr Elihu Clapp, 84.

In Danvers, Miss Betsy Sanborn, of Pittsfield, NH.

In Wenham, of apoplexy, Mr Aaron D. Barnes, 39 —leaving a wife and twelve children to mourn their loss.

In Lynnfield, Mr Aaron Tapley Hart, 39.

In Amesbury, Mrs Hannah Morse, 68.

In Rowley, 3d inst, Dea Nathl Mighill, 44.

In Kensington, N. H., 10th inst, Dr Joseph Otis Osgood, graduate of Harvard University of the class of 1814, 63.

In South Potton, Canada, July 4, Mr John Bruce, a native of Marlboro', Mass., 77.

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SALE OF STOCKS AT AUCTION—ON WEDNESDAY.

[By Stephen Brown.]

29 shs Boston and Worcester Railroad, 17a 18 adv.
6 do Boston and Maine Railroad, 14¼ adv.
5 do Western Railroad, ¼ adv.
2 do Boston & Lowell Railroad, 18 adv.
7 do Boston & Providence R R., 12½ adv.
3 do Amoskeag Manuf. Co. 44 adv.
2 do Jackson Manuf Co, $895 per sh.
1 do Stark Mills, 13½ adv.
1 do York Manuf. Co. 31 adv.
5 do Great Falls Manuf Co, $330 per sh.
4 do Nashua Manuf Co. $395 per sh—par 500.
3 do Cordis Manuf Co, at Milbury, $100 per sh.
11 do Merchants' Exchange, $460 per sh.
62 do Manuf Ins Co. 18 a 19½ adv.
40 do Firemens Insurance Co, 14½ adv.
20 do Tremont Ins Co, 4⅜ adv.
32 do Eagle Bank, 5¼ a 5½ adv.
1 do Boston & Sandwich Glass Co. $88 a 89¼ pr sh.

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METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

*For the week ending Aug 9, 1845.*

[Kept at Framingham.]

DAILY AVERAGE FROM FOUR OBSERVATIONS.

| Days. | Therm. | Wind. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 68 | W | Cloudy. |
| 4 | 70 | NW SW | Fair. |
| 5 | 74 | N NW | Fair. |
| 6 | 71 | W SW | Fair. |
| 7 | 72 | SW SSW | Cloudy. |
| 8 | 74 | S | Fair. |
| 9 | 74 | SSW SW | Fair and cloudy. |

Highest temperature, 4th, at 1 P. M., 89 degrees.
Lowest temperature, 4th, at 5 A. M., 51 degrees.
Average for the week, 72 degrees.

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MINIATURE ALMANAC.

| | Sun Rises | Sun Sets | Moon Rises | Days length |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sunday, Aug 17.... | 5 8 | 6 59 | 6 43 | 13 51 |
| Monday,..... | 5 9 | 6 57 | 7 17 | 13 48 |
| Tuesday..... | 5 10 | 6 55 | 7 48 | 13 45 |
| Wednesday..... | 5 11 | 6 54 | 8 19 | 13 43 |
| Thursday..... | 5 12 | 6 52 | 8 52 | 13 40 |
| Friday..... | 5 14 | 6 51 | 9 27 | 13 37 |
| Saturday..... | 5 15 | 6 50 | 10 4 | 13 35 |

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## Review of the Markets.

[*Corrected Weekly for the Ploughman.*]

[Wholesale Prices.]

BOSTON, August 15.

COFFEE.—*Duty*—When imported from place of growth, in American vessels, free; by foreign vessels, or from Europe, 20 per ct.

A good deal of animation in the market the past week, without much alteration in prices.

COPPER—*Duty*—Sheathing, 14 inches wide, 48 do. long, weighing 14 to 34 oz. per square foot, free; all other sizes, 30 per ct. ad val. Pig and Ore, free. Rods, Bolts and Spikes, 4c per lb.

COTTON.—*Duty*—Three cents per lb.

Market very dull.

HOPS.—*Duty*—Twenty per cent.

The old crop is nearly all gone from market,—nothing definite can be said in regard to the coming crop; the prospect, however, is very favorable for a good yield.

HIDES.—*Duty*—Five per ct ad valorem.

The transactions the past week have been of little importance. No sales of heavy hides.

MOLASSES.—*Duty*—Four and a half mills per lb.

Since our last a fair, steady demand has been experienced from the trade, without alteration in prices.

STEEL.—*Duty*—On Cast, Shear and German, $1½; all other kinds in bars, $2½ per cwt.

English blistered, best, per lb, 12 a 13; common, 6 a 7; American do, 6 a 8; Drawn, 9 a 10; best Cast, for edge tools, 16 a 20.

SUGAR.—*Duty*—Brown 2½c per lb; White 4c per lb; Refined 6c per lb.

For all descriptions the market continues very firm, and the advance before noticed is pretty well established.

TALLOW.—*Duty*—1c per lb; Soap stock, 10 per ct.

American, per lb, 6¼ a 6½c; Rough, 4¼ a 5c; South American, 6 a 6¼c.

TEA.—*Duty*—In American vessels, from the place of its growth, free.

WOOL—*Duty*—The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7c per lb, 5 per ct ad val; all whereof the value exceeds 7c per lb, 30 per ct ad valorem, and 3c per lb.

There have been some sales of the new clip, but not to much extent, at a shade below the present quotations.

ZINC—*Duty*—10 per ct.

Pigs and

GENEROUS. The Charleston Courier of Monday says:—

"We noticed some time since the noble and daring act of a sailor named James Booth, in plunging after a lady who had fallen overboard, from the packet ship New York, in our harbor, and sustaining her until they were both rescued by a boat. On his reaching shore a purse of twelve dollars was made up among the bystanders and presented to him as a tribute to his gallantry and humanity, and, thereupon, the generous fellow immediately distributed the amount amongst some negroes attached to a canoe who had relieved both him and the lady from their perilous situation, before the ship's boat, despatched to their aid had reached them—saying, "but for these poor fellows, both of us may have gone to the bottom." At the request of several gentlemen, we add that another purse is about to be made up to present the gallant tar with a medal, in double testimonial of his intrepidity and generosity, and that a subscription list is left at this office for the purpose."

AWAITING THEIR EXECUTION. The following persons are now under sentence of death in the several States. Massachusetts, Orrin DeWolf, January 14, at Worcester; New York, Babe, the pirate, June 6, at New York; Henry Green, September 10, at Troy; Vermont, Eugene Clifford, time not fixed; Maine, Thomas Thorne, time not fixed; New Jersey, Joseph L. Parker and Peter W. Parke, August 29; Louisiana, Pauline, the slave, March 28; Iowa, Wm. McCauley, case taken to the Supreme Court.

Besides these, there are the cases of Samuel Kennedy, at New Orleans, to whom a new trial has been granted, and Francis Bassler, who was to have been hung in March last, in Pennsylvania, but escaped.

THE CROPS. The Burlington Free Press mentions the appearance of the blight among potatoes in that vicinity, which will seriously affect the yield. The wheat and corn crops, however, are uncommonly large and fine in that region, oats fair, barley good, and hay full an average. The same paper chronicles the cutting of about thirteen tons of hay upon two and a half acres of meadow, by Mr. Hickok of that place. The crop was herdsgrass, with a sprinkling of clover and redtop; and the meadow was cleared of pine stumps and heavily manured twenty-five years ago, since which little has been done to it, and it has generally produced large crops.

NO FICTION. A London paper says that two persons of a name now very notorious—viz., Mr. and Mrs. Caudle—appeared at the Bow street Police office, on Wednesday, and, to make the coincidence complete, the gentleman was henpecked, the lady a thorough virago, and most unconscionable talker. Being fined £3 for an assault, she declared she would destroy herself in goal, and dared her husband to prevent her at his peril.

Ex-Governor Davis, of Worcester, has been appointed by the Governor and Counsel, as counsel in defending the constitutionality of the Massachusetts License Law, which is to be tried before the United States Supreme Court, at Washington, next winter.

BOSTON AND NEW YORK. While the real and personal property of Boston has increased some twenty millions of dollars in three years, that of New York has diminished by fifteen millions.

A barn and carpenter's shop, belonging to Mr Edward Holyoke, in Marlboro' near the Pond, were burnt on Wednesday afternoon, about 5 o'clock.

A RICH TOWN. New Bedford contains 12,000 inhabitants, and its valuation is $12,000,000, being $1000 to each man, woman and child.

"My dear Doctor," said a youthful evangelist to an old divine, is there any difference between Puseyism and Puppyism?" "Yes, sir," was the answer, "*Puppyism* comes from *dogmatism*, but *Puseyism* from *catechism*."

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Copartnership Formed.

THE Editor and Proprietor of this Paper has made an arrangement with his son by which he admits him into Copartnership, and the paper will hereafter be published by the subscribers as

WM. BUCKMINSTER.
WM. J. BUCKMINSTER.

July 19, 1845.

MUSIC

JUST PUBLISHED.
A NEW EDITION OF 20,000 OF

### Howe's School for the Violin,

CONTAINING new and complete instructions and a large collection of favorite Marches, Quick Steps, Waltzes, Hornpipes, Contra Dances, Songs and six sets of Cotillions, arranged with figures—containing over 150 pieces of Music.

The above work has been introduced into all parts of the country and has given general satisfaction. Upwards of 36,000 have been sold within the last year.

Published and for sale at No 7 Cornhill, Boston, by ELIAS HOWE. tf aug16

### Depot for Maps.

SHERMAN & Smith's large Map of the United States, with an Index Book.
Mitchell's large Map of U. S., with Index Book.
Do small do do
Chapin's large Map of United States.
Ensign's Map of United States.
Mitchell's Map of the World.
Sherman & Smith's Map of the World.
Ensign's Map of the World.
Large Map of Maine.
Mitchell's Outline Maps for Schools and Academies.
Peck's Tourists' Companion.
Traveller's Guides, &c. &c.
For sale by CHARLES TAPPAN, 114 Washington street. a16

### Mechanics' Companion.

THE Mechanics' Companion, or the Elements and Practice of Carpentry, Joinery, Masonry, Slating, Painting, Smithing, &c. comprehending the latest improvements, and containing a full description of the tools belonging to each branch of business; with copious directions for their use, and an explanation of the terms used in each part, by Peter Nicholson, illustrated with forty engravings.

Fresh supply just received and for sale by CHAS. TAPPAN, 114 Washington st. a16

### Chalmer's History.

AN Introduction to the History of the Revolt of the American Colonies, being a comprehensive view of its origin, derived from the State Papers contained in the public offices of Great Britain, by George Chalmers, in 2 vols 8vo, large type.

Published and for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 2 School street, up stairs. a16

### Ladies' Flower Gardener.

EVERY Lady her own Flower Gardener, by Louisa Johnson, containing simple and practical directions for cultivating Plants and Flowers in the Northern and Southern States. Also, Flora's Revealings, hints for the management of Flowers in Rooms, &c., with brief botanical descriptions of Plants and Flowers; the whole in plain and simple language, expressly calculated for popular use.

For sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 2 School st., up stairs. aug16

### Books in Press.

AMERICAN Almanac, vol 17, for 1846; Letters to Relatives and Friends respecting the Trinity, by Mrs Dana, 12mo; Ruuell's Introduction to the Young Ladies' Reader, 12mo; Kuhun's Latin Grammar, translated from the German, by Prof Champlin, 12mo; New Book by Jean Paul, translated by Mrs Lee, 2 vols 16mo; Guesses at Truth, by Archdeacon Hall, 2 vols 16mo; Herculus Furens from Seneca, with Notes by Dr Beck, 18mo; Lessons on Reasoning, 12mo; Life of Schiller, new edition, revised, 12 mo; Sartor Resartus, 12mo, 4th edition; Essays on the Philosophical Writings of Dr Channing; Butler's Horæ Biblicæ.

In press and will shortly be issued by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 2 School st, up stairs. a16

### Bumstead's Series of Primary School Books.

PUBLISHED by W. D. TICKNOR & CO., corner of Washington and School streets.

1. *My Little Primer.* This small book presents to the eye of the child, for his first lessons, whole words instead of single letters; the words being such as are already familiar to his ear and tongue.

2. *My First School Book.* Its plan is, in many respects, entirely original. The columns of words are so composed as to awaken pleasurable thought.—The words are grouped according to their natural affinities; such as the members of the body, articles of dress, furniture, &c. The reading lessons are pleasing, and peculiarly well adapted to the infant mind.

3. *Second Reading Book* in the Primary School, designed to follow the Reading Lessons of "My First School Book."

4. *Third Reading Book* in the Primary School.—An indispensable quality of a Primary School reading book is its adjustment to the power of the learner—to his ability not merely to pronounce the words, but also to give them vitality and beauty, by expressing the thoughts and feelings which they are intended to convey. The lessons therefore, should be those which can be made intelligible to the child, and in which he can take a lively interest. Their scenes and language should be so natural and vivid, so identified with his own knowledge, conceptions and feelings, that while reading from the book, he shall seem to himself, and to others also, to be giving utterance to that only which is fresh from his own mind and heart. In addition to this, in selecting and preparing the materials for the present books, the aim has been to have them furnish a suitable variety of exercises in every department of *juvenile* elocution; and thus to aid the young learner, as well as the printed page can do it, in becoming an accomplished young reader.

5. *Spelling and Thinking Combined;* or, the Spelling Book made a Medium of Thought.

6. *Table for Use in Training the Organs of Speech in Articulation* A large sheet, about five feet square, intended to be attached to the wall of a school room. The Table is so constructed that, with only a small number of words, every combination of elementary sounds is represented.

7. *The Black Board in the Primary School.* A Manual for Teachers, to illustrate some valuable Methods of interesting and instructing young children.

aug16

### Carrot Seed Cleaner.

THE subscriber offers to the public a cleaner of Carrot Seed of a new form, planned by Col. Wheeler of Worcester. This machine cleans Carrot Seed perfectly and fits it for market. It is turned by hand and is of simple construction. It may be seen at his shop at Leominster and at the Warehouse of Ruggles, Nourse & Co., Boston.

EPHRAIM ROBBINS.

Leominster, August 16. 3w*

### Guano.

A SUPPLY of this celebrated article, of the best quality, kept constantly for sale by

HOVEY & CO.,
7 Merchants' Row, Boston.

aug9

### Herds Grass and Red Top Seed.

A FRESH supply of the above Seeds just received and for sale at the lowest prices, by

HOVEY & CO.,
7 Merchants' Row, Boston.

aug9

### Wanted Immediately,

BY the Subscriber, a Journeyman BLACKSMITH one that is well acquainted with Shoeing and Carriage Job Work, *and of steady habits.* None other need apply.

ELIPHALET HASTINGS.

Framingham, Aug 9, 1845. 3t

### Information Wanted.

MY son, JAMES DREW, a lad aged about 17 years, left the employment of his master, Mr Aaron J. Harris of North Reading, on Monday morning, July 7th, since which no tidings of him has been received. Any information of him would be thankfully received by his anxious mother, No 4, Otis place.

MARY ANN STOWELL.

Editors in this State will confer a favor by copying this. 2w* aug9

### Notice

IS hereby given, that the subscribers have been duly appointed Executors to the last will and testament of BENJAMIN POND, late of Hopkinton, in the county of Middlesex, yeoman, deceased, testate, and have taken upon themselves that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons, having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons, indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to BENJAMIN POND, } Exrs.
POLLY POND. }

Hopkinton, June 24, 1845. 3t aug9

### Bolton Boarding School.

THE Fall Term of this School will commence on Second-day (Monday,) the first of ninth month, and continue fifteen weeks.

CHARGES.—For board and tuition, $30,00 per term, including use of books in the English branches—one half payable in advance.

For tuition alone, in English, from $3,00 to $4,37½ per term; Latin, $1,87½ additional; French, 1,87½ additional; Drawing, 1,25 additional.

It is desirable that previous application should be made for all who enter the School.

JOHN E. FRY.

Bolton, 7th month, 28th, 1845. 3w* aug9

### Treatise on Cattle.

CATTLE, their breed, management, and diseases; with an Index; by W. Youatt. Published under the superintendence of the Society for Diffusing Useful Knowledge.

For sale by CHARLES TAPPAN, 114 Washington street. aug9

### Mason's Farrier.

THE Pocket Farrier, comprising a general description of the noble and useful animal, the Horse; together with the quickest and simplest mode of fattening, nursing, treatment, the construction, &c. of stables; different marks for ascertaining the age of a horse; also, a concise account of the diseases to which the horse is subject, with the most effectual remedies, &c., by Richard Mason, M. D. Eighth edition.

For sale by CHARLES TAPPAN, 114 Washington street. aug9

### Notice.

THE Committee appointed by the Trustees of the Middlesex Agricultural Society, at their annual meeting in December, 1844, to award premiums on Farms, Fruit and Forest Trees, reclaimed Bogmeadow, Compost manufacture, &c., in the Fall of 1845, consisting of Nahum Hardy of Waltham, Abel Moore of Concord, and Daniel Giles of Lincoln, hereby give public notice that they will commence their examination on Monday the first day of September next, at 8 o'clock A. M. at Concord, and continue the same from day to day until completed. All persons making application for examination or premium will please address Moses Pritchard Esq., at Concord, Secretary of the Society, on or before said first Monday in September, at 8 o'clock, A. M., or their application will be disregarded.

Per order of Committee,
NAHUM HARDY, Chairman.

Concord, 29th July, 1845. aug9

### 100 dozen Hay Rakes,

JUST received and for sale at the lowest prices.—Also, Scythes, Scythe Snaiths, Hay Forks, Scythe Stones and Rifles. HOVEY & CO.,
jy5 7 Merchants' Row.

### Patent Sett Grass Scythes.

HALL & WHIPPLE'S and J. T. FARWELL & CO'S Patent Sett Grass Scythes; for sale by LANE & READ, No 6 Market Square. tf m24

### Winnowing Mills.

SPRINGER'S, Holmes's and French's Winnowing Mills, with their latest improvements, for sale at the Manufacturers' prices, by RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON, at Quincy Hall. 3m ag2

### Boston Sacred Harmony, No. 4.

CONTAINING a large variety of Hymns, Tunes, Anthems, &c. Just published and for sale at Keith's Music Store, Nos. 67 and 69 Court street.

jy26 3w

### Longfellow's New Book.

THE Poets and Poetry of Europe, with Introductions and Biographical Notices, by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, 8vo.

For sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 2 School street, up stairs. jy26

### Apprentice Wanted.

AN Apprentice, somewhat acquainted with the business, is wanted at this Office. Apply immediately. a2

### Farm for Sale.

A Farm situated in South Walpole, containing 17 acres, with a good House and Barn, the same being in good repair. The said Farm lies on the Norfolk and Bristol Turnpike, 29 miles from Boston, and about 2 miles from the centre of the town. This is a good opportunity for some Mechanic, there being ample room for a shop in a part of the house. The said farm will be sold low, and possession given immediately. For further information apply to the subscriber at Walpole Centre.

J. B. HANNERS, Jr.

Walpole, Aug. 9. tf

### Farm for Sale in South Woburn.

A valuable Farm containing about 60 acres of good land, well divided into pasturing and tillage. It is situated on the Reading road, 1 mile from the Meeting House. There is on the place a two-story House, in good repair, Barn, Wood Shed, Chaise House, and good well of water, with an aqueduct running to the barn-yard. There is about 300 Fruit Trees, most of them grafted with the best fruit thereon, from which were gathered about 100 bbls the past season.

For terms, which will be made easy, inquire of SONA. EATON, on the premises, or J. G. USHER, at the Store of Chas. Hall.

South Woburn, Aug 9, 1845. 8w*

### Farm for Sale.

The subscriber being desirous of changing his business, offers his Farm for sale upon reasonable terms. Said Farm is situated in the centre of the town of Wendell, County of Franklin, containing 100 acres of the best land in town, consisting of mowing, pasturing, tillage and woodland, inclosed principally with stone fences, with good buildings thereon. The above is considered the best Farm in town, and within three miles of Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad. Possession given this Fall or next Spring, as shall best suit the purchaser.

For farther particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises. BENJ. F. CANNON.

Wendell, Aug. 9, 1845. 3t*

### For Sale.

The Real Estate, late the residence of Dr. Joel Burnett, deceased, situated in Southboro', in a pleasant village, half a mile west of the First Parish Meetinghouse, on the County Road, leading to Westborough and Northboro', will be sold at Public Auction, by license of Court some time the ensuing autumn or winter, and possession given the first day of April next. Notice will be given of the time of sale in the Ploughman.

The premises consist of a large two story House containing fifteen rooms, Wood and Carriage House, Granary, Barn 36 by 40 feet, ten acres of land in a high state of cultivation, well fenced, having the choicest variety of Fruit Trees of any place in the Town, consisting of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Apricot, Grapes, Quince, Shepardia, &c.

An abundant supply of pure spring water is brought in lead pipes to the House and Barn.

The object of advertising the place now is to give those wishing to purchase such a desirable residence an opportunity to examine the growth and maturity of the crops, and particularly the Fruit, several times during the summer and autumn, in order to be able to form a correct judgment of the value of the estate.

Reference may be had to the Ploughman, or Hon. Francis B. Fay, 38 India street Boston, or the subscribers,

PETER FAY, Administrator.
SULLIVAN FAY, Guardian for the minor Heirs.

Southboro', June 14, 1845. tf

### A Farm for Sale.

Situated in Methuen, Mass. 7 miles from Lowell, and 3 from Methuen Village, on the road to Nashua. Said farm contains 130 acres of land, in good repair: is suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasturing and wood land; has a large quantity of good fruit trees on it, a cottage house built of bricks, containing 11 rooms, suitable for one family or two; a barn, 70 by 38; cider mill, carpenter and shoe shops; buildings all new within 17 years, and in good repair. Said farm will be sold cheap. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN SMITH, living on the premises.

Methuen, Aug. 29, 1844. tf

### For Sale,

About forty acres of good Land, situated on Brush Hill, in Milton, and adjoining the farm of the Hon James Robbins. It may be divided into about equal proportions of mowing, tillage and pasture land, with a never failing spring on the upper side, and bounded the whole by Neponset river on one side and the Brush Hill Road on the other. It is in the neighborhood of a flourishing village and the numerous factories on the Neponset River.

For terms and other information, apply to DARIUS BREWER, Dorchester, or BRACKETT & ROWE, No 5 Devonshire st, Boston.

Dorchester, May 17, 1845. 3m

### Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated in that pleasant part of Deerfield called "Bloody Brook, containing seventy-five acres of land, most of it in a high state of cultivation. It is situated on the main traveled road, near the Church, Schools, Hotel and Post Office On the premises are a large two story Dwelling House, spacious Barns, Sheds, Piggery, &c., all in complete repair.

The above is a very desirable situation for a gentleman of Fortune, who wishes to farm it for pleasure—or for the real gentleman farmer who wishes to obtain his daily bread by the sweat of his brow.

Should any one wish to unite what is called Country Trade with farming, there can be purchased a first rate stand directly opposite the above premises.

Inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

H. COWING.

South Deerfield, May 24, 1845. tf

### Farm for Sale.

For sale, that excellent Farm known as the "Gould Place," situated in the easterly part of Stoneham, on the road leading to South Reading, one mile from each village, and about one half mile from the new Depot of the Boston and Maine Railroad. This Farm is pleasantly located on a swell of land—containing about one hundred acres of superior soil, and conveniently divided into mowing, pasturage and tillage land. Said Farm can be bought at a bargain. Terms of sale made easy.

Inquire of JOHN JENKINS on the premises, or of DANIEL NORCROSS of South Reading.

jy26 3w*

### Keith's Flute Book,

CONTAINING a large variety of Music, just published and for sale at Keith's Music Store 67 and 69 Court street. 3w jy26

### Horse Nets.

100 HORSE NETS, being an assortment of various patterns and colors. For sale by LANE & READ, No. 6 Market Square. tf je28

### Hay Rakes,

OF a prime quality, from $1,50 to $4,00 per dozen. For sale by LANE & REED, No. 6 Market Square. tf je28

### Loudon's Encyclopedia.

AN Encyclopedia of Gardening, comprising the Theory and Practice of Horticulture, Arboriculture, and Landscape Gardening, including all the latest improvements, a General History of Gardening in all countries, and a statistical view of its present state, with suggestions for its future progress in the British Isles. By H. C. Loudon, F. L. S., H. S. &c., illustrated with many hundred engravings on wood, by Branston. A new edition, considerably enlarged and improved, thick 8vo.

Received and for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., No. 2 School street. jy19

### The Dog and the Sportsman.

EMBRACING the uses, breeding, training, diseases, etc. etc. of dogs, and an account of the different kinds of game, with their habits. Also,—Hints to Shooters, with the various useful recipes, etc. etc. By J. S. Skinner, former Editor of the Turf Register, etc., with illustrations.

For sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., No. 2 School street (up stairs.) jy19

### Fruit Trees of America.

THE Fruits and Fruit Trees of America, or the culture, propagation and management, in the garden and orchard, of Fruit Trees generally; with descriptions of all the finest varieties of Fruit, native and foreign, cultivated in this country, by A. J. Downing, illustrated with many engravings, 1 vol, thick 12mo.

Published and for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 2 School st, up stairs. aug2

### Caution.

THE superior excellency of "FLETCHER'S PATENT TRUSS," has induced certain individuals in Boston, to vend a *spurious* and *inefficient* article of their *own manufacture*, as the *genuine* Fletcher Truss. Several Trusses have been brought to the Proprietor, by those who bought them of these individuals in Boston, because of their *utter worthlessness.* To guard against such impositions, the Proprietor hereby notifies the public that he has a Patent, duly authenticated, securing to him the sole right to make and vend said "Fletcher's Truss;" and he is determined to proceed according to law against those who invade his Patent Right.

To guard against farther imposition, the public are cautioned not to purchase of any one in Boston except his accredited agents whose names appear below.

Seth W. Fowle, 138 Washington st., Frederick Brown, corner of State and Washington sts., Dr Hanaford, 2 Cambridge st., Dr M. C. Greene, Merrimac corner of Prospect st., Brinley & Co., South side Faneuil Hall.

☞ The Subscriber has retired and convenient rooms, with every accommodation for consultation with patients and application of this Instrument to any form or size of the complaint.

LUTHER ANGIER, Proprietor,
Medford, Mass.

Medford, July 26, 1845. tf

### To Surgeons and Dentists.

JOSEPH BURNETT,

**APOTHECARY,**

NO. 33 TREMONT ROW,

(Successor to Theodore Metcalf.)

OFFERS to Surgeons and Dentists, the best selected assortment of Instruments to be found in the city.

Also, Mineral Teeth Gold Foil, Gold and Platina Plate and Wire, and almost every article used in the Surgical or Mechanical Departments of Dentistry.—He has also made arrangements to receive from the best American and European manufacturers, every new Instrument of real worth.

Pure Medicines and rare Chemicals, as usual, all of which he offers on the most favorable terms.

All orders from the country shall receive careful and prompt attention.

The subscriber has disposed of his stock and place of business to Mr Joseph Burnett, his principal assistant for the past six years.

To his regular customers no commendation of his successor is necessary, as his competency and accurateness are well known to them, and he respectfully solicits a continuance of their favors to the establishment.

To others he takes pleasure in saying that the duty of conducting the business could not fall into hands more capable. THEODORE METCALF.

Boston, May 31, 1845 6m

### Agency for the Sale of Agricultural Tools and Seeds.

**William M. Plant,**

HAS opened a Warehouse for the sale of the above articles in St. Louis, Mo. Those who are interested in the manufacturing of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements will find it for their advantage to make use of the above chance to introduce them into the Western Market, where there is an increasing demand for all such articles. The subscriber pledges himself to do all in his power to introduce and make sale of all articles that may be consigned to him.

All letters, post paid, will receive immediate attention.

*References.*—A. D. Pomeroy, J. W. Clark & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; Augustus Clark, W. A. Arnold, Northampton, Mass.; J. W. Clark & Co., Boston.

3m* my31

*Middlesex ss.* To the heirs at law and others interested in the estate of GAMALIEL MERRITT, late of Cambridge, in said County, housewright, deceased, Greeting.

WHEREAS a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to me for Probate by John B. Turner, the Executor therein named. You are hereby cited to appear at a Court of Probate to be holden at Charlestown, in said county, on the third Tuesday of August next, to show cause, if any you have, either for or against the same. And the said John B. Turner is ordered to serve this Citation by giving personal notice thereof to all persons interested in said estate, living within ten miles of said Court, ten days, at least, previous thereto, and by publication hereof in the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed in Boston, three weeks successively, the last publication to be ten days at least before said Court.

Dated at Cambridge this thirteenth day of June, A. D. 1845. S. P. P. FAY, J. Prob.

je21 3w*

### Splendid Oxford Bibles.

W. D. TICKNOR & CO., corner of Washington and School Streets, have for sale a great variety of the elegant Oxford editions of the Bible, preferred to all others for beauty of typographical execution and superior correctness of text. Among the sizes are—Royal Folio Bibles, (the largest size printed) morocco, extra; Demy Folio, morocco, extra; English Quarto do; do. without Apocrypha, morocco, extra; Demy English, 4to, without Apocrypha; Pica, Royal Octavo do. do. morocco, extra gilt; Small Pica, Octavo, morocco; Brevier Bible, Demy Octavo, do; Minion Bible, Crown Octavo, with references, extra gilt; Ruby Bible, do do do, Pearl do, Foolscap Octavo; do do, velvet and gold; Minion Bible, Royal 24mo, plain calf; do do gilt, 24 mo; do do, morocco, extra gilt; do do, velvet and gold; Diamond Bible, Demy 24mo, morocco gilt; do do, velvet and gold; do do Demy 48mo, 2v in morocco case, elegant; do do and Prayer, 3v, do. Also, Oxford Testaments and Prayer Books, in every variety of binding. Some of the above are elaborately finished, with illuminated covers and other decorations, very beautifully executed. aug9

### Architectural Works.

ROBINSON'S SERIES. Designs for Ornamental Villas, plates, 1v 4to.
Designs for Farm Buildings, plates, 1v 4to.
Designs for Village Architecture, plates, 1v 4to.
Hope's Essay on Architecture, 1v text, 1v plates, 8vo.
Glossary of Gothic Architecture, 1100 plates, 2v 8vo.
Parallel between the Architecture of the Middle ages and that of the Present day, by A. W. Begin, plates, 1v 4to.
French Cathedral, by B. Winkles, with numerous fine steel engravings, 1v 8vo.
Architecture in England, by H. Rose, plates, 1v 8vo.
Markland on English Churches, 1v 12mo.
Bloxam's Gothic Architecture, 1v 12mo.
Lately received from London, by WM. D. TICKNOR & CO., Importers and Booksellers, 138 Washington st. aug9

### Carriages and Harnesses.

HOLLIS HASTINGS

WOULD inform the public that he has his usual supply of Carriages ready for the Spring trade. Also, a supply of first rate Carriage Harnesses, equal to any made in the city, and at much lower prices.—Chaise, Wagon and Cart Harnesses, and Draught Collars in abundance, warranted to work first rate.

Also, Wagon and Pew Cushions, Riding Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Trunks, Carriage Lamps, Brass Bands, Coach Wrenches, Harness Trimmings, Carriage Lace, Drab Cloths, Damask, Moreen, Morocco Skins, Painted Carpet, &c. &c.

Also, Paints, Copal Varnish, Japan, Spirits of Turpentine, Sponge Blacking, Linseed and Neats foot Oil.

Particular attention paid to repairing and varnishing Carriages and Harnesses.

Also, Carriages painted and trimmed with neatness and despatch.

Framingham, Aug 9, 1845. tf

### Farmer's Cyclopædia.

THE Farmer's Encyclopædia and Dictionary of Rural Affairs; embracing all the most recent discoveries in Agricultural Chemistry. Adapted to the comprehension of unscientific readers. Illustrated by numerous engravings of animals, implements, and other subjects interesting to the Agriculturalist.

By Cuthbert W. Johnson, Esq., F. R. S., Barrister at Law, Editor of the Farmer's Almanac, Corresponding Member of the Agricultural Society of Konigsberg, the Horticultural Society of Maryland, etc. etc. Adapted to the United States by Governor Emerson.

For sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., No. 2 School street, (up stairs.) jy26

### Notice.

JAMES MUNROE & CO. have removed for the present, to the Rooms over Messrs. Ticknor & Co., corner of Washington and School streets—entrance on School street.

☞ The Rev Mr Briggs, the Secretary of the American Unitarian Association, may also be found at the same place. m31

### Improved Salamander Safes.

The subscribers continue to manufactore this justly celebrated article, that has in *every instance* preserved its *entire contents* from injury when exposed to *severe tests in accidental fires*, as has been the case in several instances for many hours together. They are made of wrought-iron, very strong and substantial, and fitted with superior locks, which render them perfectly *Fire and Rogue Proof.* On hand and made to order all sizes and patterns, at prices varying from $25 to $500.

N. B. There has never been, to our knowledge, a Salamander Safe exposed in an accidental fire except those made by us. Specimens of *Test Safes and the Original Certificates* can be seen at our store, corner of Water and Congress streets.

☞ The originals of the following Certificates, and others, may be seen at our store:—

*Boston, November, 28th,* 1843.

*This may Certify,* That in the fall of 1839 my printing office, No. 40 Cornhill, was destroyed by fire. My books were in the second story, in one of *Thayer & Edwards' Salamander Safes!* The Safe was got out of the ruins the next day, and my books were found in good order, with this exception only, that the leather binding was damaged by the steam. But *every leaf and every page was preserved entire:* and the same books are now used by me in my business. The mahogany of the safe, and the white pine drawer in it, were all uninjured.

THO'S. WHITTEMORE.

*Boston, Sept.* 16, 1844.

*Messrs. Edwards & Holman—Gentlemen:* In answer to your inquiry respecting my experience and opinion of the efficiency of your *Improved Salamander Safes,* I would state that the one I bought of you in 1843 was placed in a store of mine in Indiana; that the store with nearly all its contents was burnt in October of that year. All my books, valuable papers and cash were in the safe, and though it was exposed to the hottest part of the fire, and not got out till after the building was burnt down, *all its contents were preserved,* except that the books had to be new bound, which makes them as good for use as ever. A large bundle of bank bills in a leather folio was entirely uninjured. Respectfully, yours,

JAMES BOYD.

At No. 27 Merchants' Row, Boston.

We would also refer to MR. JAMES N. BUFFUM, of Lynn, he having saved all his Books, Valuable Papers, &c., at the destructive conflagration in Salem, Mass., which occurred in December, 1844, by having them deposited in one of the above Safes, which he purchased of us in August last.

EDWARDS & HOLMAN,
my24 tf Late Thayer & Edwards.

### Trusses.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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WILSON WHEELER.

South Orange, Mass. Feb 22d, 1845. 3m

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Framingham, Aug 2, 1845. 3t

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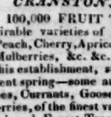

100,000 FRUIT TREES of all the desirable varieties of Apples, Pear, Plum, Peach, Cherry, Apricot, Nectarine, Quince, Mulberries, &c. &c., can be furnished at this establishment, suitable for transplanting this present spring—some are of large size.

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ANSON HOWARD POTTER.

Cranston Botanic Garden, }
Nov 30, 1844. } tf

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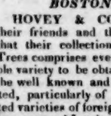

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200 Roots of My

## THE POET'S CORNER.

### THOUGHTS OF HEAVEN.

No sickness there,
No weary wasting of the frame away;
No fearful shrinking from the midnight air—
No dread of summer's bright and fervid ray!

No hidden grief,
No wild and cheerless vision of despair;
No vain petition for a swift relief—
No tearful eyes, no broken hearts are there.

Care has no home
Within the realm of ceaseless prayer and song.
Its billows break away and melt in foam,
Far from the mansions of the spirit throng!

The storm's black wing
Is never spread athwart celestial skies!
Its wailings blend not with the voice of spring,
As some too tender floweret fades and dies!

No night distils
Its chilling dews upon the tender frame;
No moon is needed there! The light which fills
That land of glory, from its maker came!

No parted friends
O'er mournful recollections have to weep!
No bed of death enduring love attends
To watch the coming of a pulseless sleep!

No blasted flower
Or withered bud celestial gardens know!
No scorching blast or fierce descending shower
Scatters destruction like a ruthless foe!

No battle word
Startles the sacred host with fear and dread!
The song of peace creation's morning heard,
Is sung wherever angel minstrels tread!

Let us depart,
If home like this await the weary soul!
Look up, thou stricken one! Thy wounded heart
Shall bleed no more at sorrow's stern control.

With faith our guide,
White robed and innocent to lead the way,
Why fear to plunge in Jordan's rolling tide,
And find the ocean of eternal day!

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

### The Maiden and the Wife.

BY E. JANE CATE.

*Chapter I.—The Maiden.*

Mary Wickliffe was the belle of Concord. What hearts she pleased to win, she won; and what to break, she broke. That is, she smiled graciously upon this one, danced and flirted with that one, and talked about the moon with the other one, until this, that, and the other one fancied themselves adored, and went straightway upon their knees before her. Heavens! she had not thought of such a thing! She had not thought of them in a serious way. She had only been amusing herself, for the want of something better to do—just as, at Mrs. Graham's party, she thrust out her little foot, speaking earnestly meanwhile to a lady on the left, on purpose to make that horribly awkward Ned Boylston stumble. By the way, the innocent fellow was passing her, holding nervously upon a coat button, on his way for the choice of a partner in the cotilion forming. And it was just as she threw the jealous Lydia Brooks into a fit of the nervous headache, the other day, by telling her that she—Mary herself—was about to be married to James Cummings; and again by the way, said James Cummings had passed her these two months with lifted head, knit brow and smirking lips, because she came near dying by laughing at him one icy day, when he attempted to bow *a la Francaise*, and made instead a most provoking summerset.—And, lastly, it was just as in childhood, she had been "forever in mischief," as her mother was wont to say; and as now, in her girlhood, she was always on the *qui vive* for amusement, or, at least, occupation—this moment laughing, the next pouting—this morning running all about town, making costly and unnecessary purchases, and the next running all about town to show them.

Not that Mary Wickliffe was really wickeder than a thousand others, who, with temperaments which keep them all their lifetime half asleep, pass for very clever people—very excellent people indeed—how much steadier than Mary Wickliffe! Mary's brain was the trouble. This was so restless! This made her from infancy delight more in air and freedom than her food and drink.

"Oh, do let's have the window open!" she often said like one suffocating. "One can't breathe to save one's life. There—now let me sit here. I wish I had been made into a bird, ma. I don't wonder they

Send their sweetest notes on high
For benefits that blend their being with the sky."

Her dresses she could scarcely allow to touch her. This, in the days of tight lacing, was no small grievance to her mother, who loved to see her daughter looking prim; and to her dress-maker, who liked to say that she did Mrs. Thomas Wickliffe's work, and yet hardly dared to risk her reputation on the untidy fits she got for Mary. But Mary would have it so that she could breathe, throw her arms about, and twist and turn; she took real comfort in all of these, she said.

She could not even endure her hair about her face if it was the fashion, if ma did coax, and if the curls were ever so much disposed to straggle.

Sitting and sewing—from this, above all other things, she begged her mother to spare her.

"Oh, dear mother!" she would say, when she had sewed until she was nervous and ready to fly. "Mother," I shall go out of my skin! Do let me go out doors just one minute—just one minute!"

If her mother refused, and doomed her to sew on, she reddened, threw her arms out, sighed, and, at last, hit usually on some strange mode of relief.

"Sarah!" exclaimed she one day, while in this case, and while her contented little ten-year-old sister sewed and sang, "Sarah! let's do something! Let's gape!"

She was perfectly serious; but her uncle, who sat near, looking up over the top of his paper, saw plainly enough "the lurking in her eye."

"Well," said Sarah, smiling, always ready to oblige.

Sarah opened her mouth wide, and Mary filled it with the pantalett she was making. Still she was serious.

Sarah was ready to die of laughter.

"The next time, Miss Mary Wick, that you want any gaping done, I guess—ha! ha! ha! I guess you'll have it all to do yourself."

This did Mary good. She worked with some comfort a whole hour after it.

This was when Mary was a child—thirteen years old though; and now, when our story opens, she was a woman of twenty-two. Still she was mischievous; and still it was for the want of something interesting to do. Still air, freedom of speech and movement, were the supreme delights of her existence; and still she would have them, if people did say—"*What* a gipsey!" and if the match making Mrs. Ladd did say—"You will lose the best match in town by this frolicking. A minister would never dare to marry such a wild one. He would have his whole church about his ears at once."

And this was true. Mr. Kame did not dare to marry such a wild one, although he understood her character; and had himself no doubt, that in a sphere of such activity as his wife's must be, she would be one of the best and happiest of women. But he knew that, as Mrs. Ladd said, "he would have his whole church about his ears." He sighed, lost his appetite entirely, and grew quite shadowy after coming to the conclusion; and especially after coming to the conclusion that he must marry; and that he must marry some exemplary lady, as his people were continually assuring him that, by this means, his usefulness would be greatly increased. This "exemplary lady" he knew was, *alias*, Miss Lucretia Atwood. He married her, therefore; but only to learn that her seriousness had, indeed, been moroseness, her charitableness pharisaical ostentation.

Mary laughed and recreated more than ever for a few weeks; and then went on in exactly her old courses, climbing every mountain and hill that came in her way; riding a horse that was the terror of every other lady in town; ranging highways and byways in search of adventures and wild flowers, after doing up what household occupation came to her lot, with a railroad dispatch; and, as her mother, who kept saying she was a spoiled child, could not help confessing, with the highest order and neatness.

But, in the midst of all this, the girl fell in love, although she had always maintained her utter disbelief in even the existence of the grand passion. She had always been quite sure that she would never love, but just as she loved her brother George; and, if she ever married, it would be out of sheer benevolence, to some one who was old, or sick, or poor, and in need of her.

But now see! Louis Alden was none of these; and yet she was forever acknowledging to herself and to him, that she could love him, she could leave every other thing and go with him, whether he were old or young, rich or poor, sick or well. If he only had love for her—deep, earnest love like hers, this was all she asked, and this she received in rich stores. Alden had, moreover, considerable wealth, high talent, and a lucrative business.

"Never was a better match!" said parents and friends on both sides, and all Concord. "Never was there a better man!" thought Mary.

*Chapter II.—The Wife.*

It was the year '40, and twelve years Mary had been a wife; eleven a mother.

"Poor creature!" and "poor Mrs Alden!" people said now, when they saw how she toiled and denied herself; especially when they reflected in what indulgence she had been reared; how many and clamorous her wants for recreation, and luxuries of all sorts, had been, and how these had been gratified.

Now—ah! you would not have known her. Her eyes, once so full and restless—well might they be sunken then, and subdued, and gentle in their light; for Heaven knows that they had looked upon much darkness and sorrow, had felt many, many long hours of watching and weariness; and although she sang and tried to be hopeful always, and pressed their lids close, had yet let fall many a scalding tear. Her cheeks, to which, in early life, her habits of exercise and exposure to sun and air, gave such freshness, were pale and thin. Her form was attenuated and bowed somewhat; yet it seemed by her strong voice, and the clear light of her eye, not so much in disease as in toil, confinement, and self-neglect.

At the opening of this sequel, she sat and bent low over her fine sewing, rocking her baby and lulling it with a low sweet melody. She lay down her work in her lap a moment, when she saw two beautiful heads raised in listening attitudes from a low bed near her; and, smiling, sang again—"'Peace is the pillow of my head,' &c. "Peace is the pillow of my head," slowly repeated her oldest, a dear good girl of eleven. "Peace is the pillow of my head, too, mamma," echoed curly-headed Willie, two years younger. He smiled on his mother, half asleep although he was. The children both hugged their pillows close, as if they felt that they were indeed "Peace," said "Good night, mamma," in drowsy tones, and in a moment were fast asleep.

Two between these and the baby in the cradle our mother had lain away to sleep in the green churchyard near. She thought of them then; and weary and lonely as she was, now that the children were asleep and Louis had not come, she almost wished that it was for her, her other children, and her best beloved, her faithful one, to lie down with them; that *she* might rest; and that *they* might not be left to struggle on through the cold without her. But it was only for a moment; and so transient her strong will made all seasons of heart-sickness. They would come upon her sometimes, ay, often; in spite of her purposes of a perfect resignation under every trial that might be laid on her. The room in which Mary sat was their only one—upon the second floor of a large house of many tenements, opposite the splendid building they occupied in the early years of their married life. It was neatly but simply furnished. Many articles of taste were there, such as drawings, card-cases, alum, wax and shell baskets. There was a pretty but cheap sideboard, on which were ranged their books, a few large shells, and bits of coral. On each of the south window ledges were flower-pots, one containing a rose, the other a geranium now in full flower. These simple articles were their only luxuries, Mary often said with a cheerful smile; and dearly were they loved. Mary's clothes, her husband's and the children's, were relics of the wardrobe of their more prosperous days—made to "look almost as well as new," by her ever busy fingers.

While Louis yet tarries, and Mary listens for his footfall on the stairs, we will explain briefly what has brought them to this. Avarice, it was, in the heart of Louis's father, which, although he was already rich, near his grave, and with only one child, was continually crying—more! more! in his ear. This passion, which had always ruled him with a tyrannical sway grew more clamorous in its appeals for indulgence, the nearer the old man felt himself drawn to that point, beyond which "there is no work, no device." The eastern-land speculation mania seized him at last, and he made a desperate plunge. His own property, and much of Mary's father's, he staked; and it was lost. Then came sickness for Mary; sickness and death for two of her little ones, and, at at last, when times were at their hardest point, when Louis had just secured a good clerkship after weeks of fruitful search, then came protracted debility and despondency on him.

Still Mary toiled, and sang, and smiled, even in the darkest hour. Still she declared, and sincerely, that she was happier than when she went through the days and years full of restless and frivolously employed activity, and conscious of living to no purpose. Surely this is beautiful—once unable to endure an hour's sedentary labor, now never heeding how much she might be hurried, or how long, if the work might be done, and if the bread might come; once impatient of control, restive under self-denial, fond of display, now meekly and patiently bending her head to every yoke; in fine, once the maiden and now the wife and mother—this was the change in our good, our best Mary. She was not then, a "poor creature;" she was not, then, "poor Mrs. Alden," as some, who knew nothing of the true glory of woman's character, often called her. No. But Louis has come. He has told his story, it seems, while we have been telling ours; for he says—"You know I have said all along, Mary, that I only wanted permanent employment to make me perfectly content. I hope now this is secured, I shall not find that I deceived myself."

His eyes fill, and Mary's. He bends low over his sleeping Louis; Mary rocks and looks on with a beautiful smile. [Neal's Sat. Gaz.

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The following article from the Gospel Banner is a brief but true relation of the conduct of a Penobscot girl, and if all would imitate her example, by going for "Total Abstinence or no husbands," they would all become reformers.

### A TEMPERANCE HEROINE.

We heard of a case of female resolution the other day, which we are willing to relate for the encouragement of other females similarly situated. The person to whom we allude is a young lady of good education, intelligent mind, and most virtuous habits. For some time past she has received the addresses of a young gentleman—one of the principal merchants of the place—a man of handsome person, accomplished manners, good property and in high repute. The acquaintance resulted in a matrimonial engagement, and the day was fixed for the marriage. Meanwhile, preparations for the wedding, and for house-keeping, went on. The gentleman furnished the lady with divers matters from his store, which she and her friends were engaged in converting into garments, bedding, room ornaments, &c., &c.

The gentleman's business called him occasionally to the city. On one of these visits, made a few days before the wedding was to be, it was ascertained by a friend of the lady in the city, that he was in the habit, when there, of indulging in the maddening draught of the wine cup, with companions none too temperate, though they were high on the list of respectability. If rumors are true, he has been known to be intoxicated. The news reached the ears of his betrothed. It was indeed news to her; she had never heard or dreamed of such a thing in him before. Her heart was pained; her soul was tried. What should she do? Should she rush upon danger, and throw herself away? or should she forfeit all her hopes of connubial happiness and honor, and commit herself to a premature widowhood, rather than run a great hazard by connexion with one whose habits promised nothing but ultimute poverty, wretchedness and disgrace! Instantly she declared what she had heard, and avowed her fears to her lover.—He indignantly denied the fact, of course he gave no promise of amendment. The wedding was postponed till she could further satisfy herself whether his denial was true or not. She did take measures to satisfy herself, and ascertained that her worst fears were true. At her next interview she frankly told him that never would she engage herself to a rum-drinker; that if she did, unknowingly, she would violate her promise rather than have him; or that, if marrying without knowledge of the fact, she found she had a rum-drinking husband, she would divorce herself from his house and board. A girl of such resolution was not to be tampered with; she gave him his "walking papers" forthwith, and threw all the things at his feet which she had received from his store to make into articles of dress and for housekeeping. These he refused to receive. But no sooner had he gone from her presence, than she had them all packed up, and sent them to be deposited in his store. Thus did she cut the connection with the man who could deceive her as to his habits on a point of the most lasting interest to her feelings and principles. The misery which she had seen and suffered in her own father's family in consequence of rum, had from earliest life made her determined that she never would be engaged to, or marry, or live with, a rum-drinker.—Were every young lady to evince an equal sterness of virtue on the side of Temperance, we should see less drinking amongst young men, and much less of conjugal *misery* would be the result of matrimonial engagements. Such a woman deserves more than a Mexican Herera; she deserves a virtuous, honest, thriving YANKEE for a husband.

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THE TACITURNITY OF AMERICAN LADIES. The cold and forbidding manners of American ladies, says the New York Mirror, particularly when "fellow travellers," have been generally remarked by travellers in this country; there is a frigidity in the atmosphere surrounding them, that few men would have the courage to encounter. A correspondent of the St. Louis Gazette has noticed this fact, and gives them a very good hint in the following remarks:

"I would not intimate that a lady should enter into conversation with strangers. But she need not wear that terrible stiff, buckram look, as if she were afraid some stranger would address her. I should as soon think of patting the head of a rattlesnake, or kissing an alligator, as addressing her when looking thus. Many of our travelling ladies often complain of want of gallantry and politeness on the part of gentlemen who are fellow travellers: but no wonder. They display so little gratitude for personal attentions—are so frigid, and even pouting, in their return of thanks—that a man feels provoked for having taken any pains to be polite at all."

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### READING WORKS OF FICTION.

There has been considerable difference of opinion in regard to the effects produced upon the mind by fictitious narratives. Without entering minutely upon the merits of this controversy, I think that it may be contended that two evils are likely to arise from much indulgence in works of fiction. The one is a tendency to give way to the wild play of the imagination—a practice most deleterious both to the intellectual and moral habits. The other is a disruption of the harmony that ought to exist between the moral emotions and the conduct—a principle of extensive and important influence. In the healthy state of moral feelings, for example, the emotion of sympathy excited by a tale of sorrow ought to be followed by some efforts for the relief of the sufferer. When such relations in real life are listened to from time to time without any such efforts, the emotion gradually becomes weakened, and the moral condition is produced which we call selfishness of heart. Fictitious tales of sorrow appear to have a similar tendency—the emotion is produced without the corresponding conduct; and when this habit has been much indulged the result seems to be, that a cold and barren sentimentalism is produced, instead of the habit of active benevolence. If fictitious narratives be employed for depicting scenes of vice, another evil of the greatest magnitude is likely to result from them, even though the conduct exhibited should be shown to end in remorse and misery; for, by the mere familiarity with vice, an injury is done to the youthful mind, which is in no degree compensated by the moral at the close. Imagination, therefore, is a mental power of extensive influence, and capable of being turned to important purposes in the cultivation of individual character. But to be so, it must be kept under the strict control of reason and virtue. If it be allowed to wander at discretion through scenes of imagined wealth, ambition, frivolity or pleasure, it tends to draw the mind from the important pursuits of life, to weaken the habits of attention, and to impair the judgment. It tends in a most material manner to prevent the due exercise of those nobler powers which are directed to the cultivation both of science and virtue. [Dr. Abercrombie.

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### THE LAWS OF HEALTH.

Nothing is more important for parents, and indeed for all, than a right understanding of the laws of health. For, in spite of the too common notion which prevails, that our days are so appointed, that it is useless to do any thing with especial reference to our health, it is, nevertheless, true, that every man's days are shortened or prolonged, by the peculiar atmosphere which he breathes; his habits of cleanliness or of filthiness; and by his peculiar manner of living in all other respects. We exert ourselves at the moment of extremity, to save the life of a friend; no cost of medical attention is too severe to be borne, if by any possibility it may raise to health one laid upon a bed of sickness; but too little care do we take to preserve the health of the friend who is still active among us.

We have teachers of metaphysics, morals, and religion, and practitioners devoted to the cure of diseases; but no teachers of the laws of health. The business of the doctor is to cure the sick man, not to keep the well man from falling into disease; the business of the minister of the gospel is to cure the maladies of the heart; that of the lawyer to take care of the quarrels of men. Who looks after the health? Not we ourselves, surely. Nor are we properly taught to do it. In schools and colleges, this subject is passed by as of no importance, not any. The motions of the heavenly bodies are taught, but not the pulsations of the heart. The manner in which a plant grows is elucidated, but not the manner in which the human body, that wonder of wonders, is nourished and sustained. Shame on this age of boasted intelligence, we say, that such a state of things should be suffered so to remain.

For illustration of the truth of what we have said, let us suggest that, till within a few years, almost whole generations of women were dying off through the effects of tight lacing; yet no one ever dreamed of the murder. No one knew that this tight lacing was the murderer. Now, indeed, the matter is better understood, and those who kill themselves in this method, know what they are about. But who, at the present moment, understands, that to sleep in a small, low apartment, without a chimney, and with door and window closed, is as sure a way of destroying life, as to drive a knife by degrees into the vitals! Or who dreams that one cannot be well by washing only once in seven years! Or who imagines that grease is not the very best sort of food in the world, especially for invalids with weak stomachs, just recovering from severe illness! Or what mother of a feeble child, feeling her responsibility to take proper care of its health, does not consider it the best way of meeting that responsibility, to keep the little thing shut up away from the sun and the air, and restrained from exercise, and so insure to it a growth like that of a cabbage-sprout in the cellar,—pale, thin and lank, and most beautifully delicate?

The truth is, we murder both ourselves and the generation that is coming after us. And this is all owing to our ignorance of the wonderful mechanism of the human frame, and of the practical laws of health. Why, then, should not this subject be understood? The market is supplied with books on physiology, and on the various topics connected therewith; a world of human beings, each of whom has a personal experience in this matter, are before us, and of them all may we inquire. We spend our energies to accumulate property that it may promote our comfort or that of our heirs who shall come after us. But health adds more to human happiness than money; sickness takes away more of comfort than poverty. It is more desirable that a child be brought up with a vigorous constitution, and taught how to preserve it, than that he be left with a fortune. Who could think of suffering his son to grow up without being taught to read? Yet he better be ignorant of this art, than the art of taking care of his health.

Mothers—why will they suffer themselves to remain in ignorance on this subject? But they will; they are ignorant upon it, and how shall they be enlightened? This is an alarming truth, flourishing in the midst of intelligence and refinement.

The first thing, in our apprehension, to be done, is to create a conviction that there may be errors in the prevalent notions and practices on these subjects. Then there is hope. When once a spirit of inquiry is awakened, that spirit will be satisfied. Information will be sought after and obtained. Why not have public teachers on these subjects? But above all, why not have them taught in our schools?

[Orphans' Advocate and Social Monitor.

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### WILLIS'S LETTERS. NO. VII.

MY DEAR MORRIS.—The summer is with you, I hope. With me, in England, there has been little sign of it, except the very elegant white hat from Beebe & Costar, which, with the continuance of the present weather, is not likely to fulfil its destiny. It is too cold for white hat and white trowsers, and half the men in the streets of London, have worn overcoats thro' these two weeks of July. I for one, go about in double flannels, and keep a fire for my companion in my solitary room—not sorry to have an excuse for profiting by its companionableness.

And, talking of hats, suppose I cater for our dressy friends, by sending you a letter on the present *wearables* of the thorough bred men of London!—They will regret to know, for one thing, that *white cravats*, at dinner and evening parties, are as indispensable as they were fifteen years ago—quite as few people, as then, looking tolerably in them. I dined out in one yesterday, and (till I forgot it in the conversation of a newly celebrated authoress, who sat on my left,) I felt as if I had exchanged cravats with one of the footmen. For a man who wears the whole of his beard, they are becoming, and therefore look well on foreigners in London, but the English still persist in clean mouths and chins, and wear high shirt-collars, which, with white cravats, are execrable.

Hats are no longer carried into the drawing room at parties, but delivered to a servant below stairs, who tickets them, and gives the owners numbers by which they are to be called for. Hat-making is curiously deteriorated in England. The best dressed men wear abominably ill-looking ones, both as to shape and quality. I am cherishing my black Beebe-&-Costar very carefully, but what with being caught every day in the rain, and knocking about in hacks and omnibusses, I shall soon want another, and I commission you to send me from aboriginal America, a hat to wear in highly civilized London! And I should certainly send home for American clothes, were my wardrope deficient. You would hardly get a clerk in Pearl street to wear the scant, short-waisted, tight-sleeved coat worn by the mounted dandy in Hyde Park. Jennings should set up a branch of his Broadway shop in London, and send out that one of his many cutters who makes your coat *as large as you want it*—a miracle never done, I believe, till the advent of Carpenter in Philadelphia.

If Englishmen were not by so much the finest figures of men in the world, they would certainly pass for the most ill-dressed. It is strange how they stick to their defective fashions.—Twelve years ago I marveled at the scant coats, scant waistcoats and tight-legged trowsers of Englishmen, and they are worn just so, now. Happily this conversation is a type of their character, and they are just as constant of their friendship. I doubt whether there is another country in the world where the stranger goes back, after years of absence, and finds his welcome so completely unaltered. (Please not to smile at my premises and deductions!)

I fancy that the extravagance of canes and fancy cravats, of expensive satin, which prevailed in America the last year or two, were borrowed by us from the French, and never "obtained" in England. At least, I see no signs of them now. A gentleman, to be sure, has always need of an umbrella in this climate, and few people are to be seen without one, any day in the year; but if he carries a stick, it is a short common twig of white wood that costs a shilling, and no such thing as a cane is now seen in an evening party.

I doubt also whether our late fashion of long hair is not copied from the French or exclusively American. You can hardly see a young man in Broadway whose head is not skirted by a single hem, around the neck, made by the curling tongs of the hair dresser, but this effeminacy would be looked on as rather "tigerish" in London. Short hair, with a very short whisker, both very much brushed, is still the fashion here as it was years ago, though I see *imperials* (which your country readers may require explaining as a *tuft on the under lip*) becoming prevalent among the most dashing of the street dandies.

I breakfasted, or rather lunched this morning, at a very celebrated table with some very charming and celebrated people. One of the guests was *Morier*, the author of "Hajji Baba," a writer who delights me exceedingly in a book, and whose lips and manners are as graphic as his pen. He is a stout, bald man, hale and ruddy, perfectly at his ease in all society, and ready to supply the topic, or listen, as the occasion calls for either. This is a kind of man, by the way, much prized in London—wholly unrecognized (as to value) in America. I have often picked out one of the kind in New York, and smiled inwardly to see how his gold passed for copper—but it is of no use to hurry civilization. Our society, to use a homely figure, is a pudding as well mixed as that of England, only England's pudding is *quite* baked, ours *only half*. I like to taste England's occasionally, till ours is done.

I had a little talk with Morier on copy-right. I told him that the English novelists, spite of our injustice to them, were "dogs in the manger." No publisher would buy a novel from me, for instance, when they could get all his, and Bulwer's and D'Israeli's, and every body's else for nothing. The consequence is that American writers shrink from elaborate works, and spend their efforts on periodical writing, or do anything—follow any profession—rather than help the national literature and starve.—The question then came very naturally "why does not Congress see this, and agree to mend the obvious injustice by a proper copy-right law?" *Answer*—because it would slightly raise the prices of literature, and short-sighted demagogues had excellent stuff for speeches in the advocacy of "cheap books for the people." *Result*—that the people get no American books, and are impregnated exclusively by foreign writers, and with English and monarchical principles! But this begins to read like an essay.

There was one topic touched upon that will be interesting to artists. The exhibibition of cartoons opened yesterday, and some of the company had been to see them. The Government, in ornamenting the new House of Parliament, wished to know the value of *fresco-painting*—whether it could be successfully and effectively done by modern artists. They therefore liberally offered prizes for the best crayon drawings for the ornament of walls and ceilings, and the result has been more American than English—i. e., the "new brooms have swept the cleanest." *The best are decidedly by artists never before heard of.* It is so universally the case, in this conservative country, that a man must have been "heard-of-before" *before he is ever heard of*, that for nameless artists to carry off these prizes is much of a wonder. I have not seen the drawings myself, but shall go to-morrow or next day.

The moist climate is beginning to do its usual work on me—that of relieving me of my outer skin, and permitting me to walk abroad in an under one that more resembles the one I sported in my youth. One gets so transparent in England! I trust to be quite "as good as new" in a fortnight more—having most fortunately made desperate and successful resistance to the Doctor's proposition to shave my head during my late illness. But seriously, there are many beaux and belles in our dry climate who are looking, sadly, at their yellow-fying faces—drying prematurely up in our climate of violent extremes—when, if they would only come to temperate England, they would "cast their slough" like insects, and renew their youth altogether. (I trust the "Cunard line of steamers" will give me my next passage gratis for the hint.) Ladies look as fresh at fifty, in this climate, as ladies, in ours, cease to look at thirty.

I looked in, for a few minutes, an evening or two since, at a *soiree* of the British and Foreign Institute, and saw a Chinese Mandarin and Miss Cushman among other celebrities. It struck me, (not for the first time,) how unequally males and females dress, as to protection from cold—seeing this Chinese with a close coat and a huge cashmere shawl over his shoulders, while the ladies around him were in full-dress nudity. Most of the London lions, I understood, were in the crowded rooms beyond the threshold where I halted, but I needed my bed more than to hear them "roar."—As I made my exit a lady passed up with an announcement of the "Countess Calabrella,"—(a literary lioness of the most luminous mane,)—and a pair of very pretty feet and ankles stepped from a showy equipage at the street-door—all that is attractive going, (as is sadly frequent in this wicked world.)

"The other way, the other way."

It wants but half an hour of the mail's closing for the packet to-morrow, and here is a music-grinder just commencing under my window, and I can neither think nor write to an Italian air. So, my dear Morris, adieu for this packet.

Yours faithfully, N. P. WILLIS.

[New Mirror.

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### PARKS IN LONDON—STREETS, &c.

Nothing can be more striking to one who is accustomed to the little enclosures called public parks, in our American cities, than the spacious, open grounds of London. I doubt, in fact whether any person fully comprehends their extent, from any of the ordinary descriptions of them, until he has seen them, or tried to walk over them. You begin at the East end, at St. James's Park, and proceed along its walks, and its collonades of old trees, its thickness of ornamental shrubs carefully enclosed, its grass plots maintained in perpetual freshness and verdure by the moist climate and the ever drooping skies, its artificial sheets of water covered with aquatic birds of the most beautiful species, until you begin almost to wonder whether the park has a Western extremity. You reach it at last, and proceed between the green fields of Constitution Hill, when you find yourself at the corner of Hyde Park a much more pleasure ground. You proceed westward in Hyde Park until you are weary, when you find yourself on the verge of Kensington Garden, a vast extent of ancient woods and intervening lawns, to which the eye sees no limit, and in whose walks it seems as if the whole population of London might lose itself. North of Hyde Park, after passing a few streets you reach the great square of Regent's Park, where, as you stand at one boundary the other is almost undistinguishable in the dull London atmosphere. North of this park rises Primrose Hill, a bare, grassy eminence, which I hear has been purchased for a public ground, and will be planted with trees. All around these immense enclosures, presses the densest population of the civilized world. Within, such is their extent, is a fresh and pure atmosphere, and the odors of plants and flowers, and the twittering birds musical than those of our own woods, which build and rear their young here, and the hum of insects in the sunshine. Without are close and crowded streets, swarming with foot passengers, and choked with drays and carriages.

These parks have been called the lungs of London, and so important are they regarded to the public health and the happiness of the people, that I believe a proposal to dispense with some part of their extent, and cover it with streets and houses, would be regarded in much the same manner as a proposal to hang every tenth man in London. They will probably remain public grounds as long as London has an existence.

The population of your city increasing with such prodigious rapidity; your sultra summers, and the corrupt atmosphere generated in hot and crowded streets, make it a cause of regret that in laying out New York, no preparation was made, while it was yet practicable, for a range of parks and public gardens along the central part of the island or elsewhere, to remain perpetually for the refreshment and recreation of the citizens during the torrid heat of the warm season. There are yet unoccupied lands on the island which might, I suppose, be procured for the purpose, and which on account of their rocky and uneven surface, might be laid out into surpassingly beautiful pleasure-grounds, but while we are discussing the subject the advancing population of the city is sweeping over them and covering them from our reach.

If we go out of the parks into the streets we find the causes of a corrupt atmosphere much more carefully removed than with us. The streets of London are always clean. Every day early in the morning, they are swept, and some of them, I believe, at other hours also, by a machine drawn by one of the powerful dray horses of this country. Whenever an unusually large and fine horse of this breed is produced in the country, he is sent to the London market, and remarkable animals they are, of a height and stature almost elephantine, large-limbed, slow-paced, shaggy-footed, sweeping the ground with their fetlocks, each foot armed with a shoe weighing from five to six pounds. One of these strong creatures is harnessed to a street cleaning machine which consists of brushes turning over a cylinder and sweeping the dust of the streets into a kind of box. Whether it be wet or dry, dust or mud, the work is thoroughly performed; it is all drawn into the receptacle provided for it, and the huge horse stalks backwards and forwards along the streets, till they are almost as clean as a drawing room.

I called the other day on a friend, an American, who told me that he had that morning spoken with his landlady about her carelessness in leaving the shutters of her lower rooms unclosed during the night. She answered that she never took the trouble to close them, that so secure was the city from ordinary burglaries, under the arrangements of the new police, that it was not worth the trouble. The windows of the parlor next to my sleeping room, open upon a rather low balcony over the street door; and they are unprovided with any fastenings, which in New York we should think a great piece of negligence. Indeed, I am told that these night robberies are no longer practised, except when the thief is assisted by an accessory in the house. All classes of the people appear now to be satisfied with the new police. The officers are men of respectable appearance and respectful manners. If I lose my way, or stand in need of any local information, I apply to a person in the uniform of a police officer. They are sometimes more stupid in regard to these matters than there is any occasion for, but it is one of the duties of these officers to assist strangers with local information. [Correspondent N. Y. Eve. Post.

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### CATACOMBS UNDER THE CITY OF PARIS.

From Galignani's new Guide to the city of Paris we gather the following facts. Immense quantities of building stone have been for many years excavated underneath the foundations of the city. This process is still going on, producing annual materials worth nine millions of francs, and employing four thousand workmen. The excavations at the present time occupy one sixth of the sub-surface of the capital. The galleries which have been traced under the public ways are in length upwards of twenty-five thousand metres. The thought of converting the quarries into catacombs originated with M. Lenoir, lieutenant general of the police. A decree for this purpose was issued in 1784. The ceremony of consecrating the catacombs was performed with great solemnity on the 17th of April, 1786. Many cemeteries in various parts of the city were now cleared, and their bones removed to the catacombs. At first they were heaped up without any kind of order; but in 1810 a regular system of piling up the bones was commenced. Openings were made to obtain air, channels were formed to carry off the water, steps were constructed from the lower to the upper excavations, pillars were erected to support the dangerous parts of the roof, and the skulls and bones built up along the walls. The staircase leading down to the catacombs consists of ninety steps. About two hundred yards from the bottom of this flight is the vestibule of octagonal form, with stone pillars, and latin inscription. On entering the door there stretches before the spectator a long gallery, lined with bones from the floor to the roof. The arm, leg and thigh bones are in front, closely and regularly piled together, and their uniformity is relieved by three rows of skulls—one at the bottom, one in the middle, and one at the top, in three continuous lines. Behind these are thrown the smaller bones. This gallery conducts to several rooms, resembling chapels, lined with bones variously arranged. These chapels contain numerous inscriptions; one is called the *Tombeau de la Revolution*, another the *Tombeau des Victimes*, and they contain the bodies of those who perished either in the early period of the Revolution, or in the Massacres of the 2d and 3d September. A faint mouldering smell is perceived, but not to any unpleasant or dangerous degree. A cabinet has been formed of a pathological assemblage of diseased bones, scientifically arranged. Admission has of late been strictly interdicted, on account of the dangerous state of the roofs of the quarries. It is an illustration of the character of the French people, and of the rapidity with which the mind throws off appalling impressions, that the Album which is here kept contains numerous miserable witticisms and profligate bravados. But how striking the reflection, how significant of the truth that the successive generations of men are mere shadows and phantasms, that the gaiety and splendor of that proud capital are exhibited on the surface of an immense charnel house, containing the remains of more than three millions of human beings.

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REV. DR. SHARP. This venerable and highly esteemed clergyman, it is well known, has been absent on a visit of four months to the home of his childhood. After a sojourn of more than forty years in this country, he has just paid his first visit to his native land. His safe arrival in this city, on the 30th ult., was an occasion of rejoicing to his family, his people, and his numerous circle of friends. He returns in fine health and spirits, and resumes his pastoral labors with a cordial welcome from his church and congregation. On Sabbath last he delivered to a crowded house two discourses, from Genesis xxviii: 15—"And, behold, I am with thee, and will keep thee in all places wither thou goest, and will bring thee again into this land; for I will not leave thee until I have done that which I have spoken to thee of." He remarked that a few days before his embarkation for England, among other tokens of regard, he received one which rendered this text doubly dear to him, for on it was inscribed at length this promise to the patriarch. And although he better understood the interpretation of Scripture than to apply to himself a promise made to a particular individual, on a special occasion, and for a special purpose, still, he could not deny, as he read again and again this indelibly inscribed passage, that it served to raise his confidence in the superintending and ever-watchful care of Providence. He then proceeded to enumerate some of the circumstances in his two voyages across the Atlantic, in his interviews with the people of different classes and denominations in England, and especially in his visit to the scenes of his boyhood days, all of which conspired to render his whole tour one of unmingled delight.

Having expressed his grateful acknowledgements for the kindness of his ministering brethren in gratuitously supplying his pulpit during his absence, he proceeded cautiously, yet with a frankness peculiar to himself, to compare the state of society in England with that of our country. As to the political institutions of the two countries, he greatly preferred for our own country our own institutions. They might not be best for England with her teeming millions, multitudes of whom are ignorant of the first rudiments of a common education. In a free government the ignorant became an easy prey to unprincipled demagogues and agitators. He believed that the mass of people in this country enjoyed far more happiness than those of England, and that this difference is to be attributed, in part, to our different form of government. He believed that the condition and prospects of our people were better than those of a majority of the English nation. He next spoke of the character of the clergy in the different denominations of England, especially those of the Dissenters. He thought we possessed superior advantages in securing an educated ministry.

In the afternoon he gave some of the signs of progress which attracted his attention during his visit. One was, the extension of the right of suffrage. Thousands, said he, are now allowed to vote, who, when he was a boy, had no such privilege. The increased freedom of the press is another sign of progress. For animadversions on the government which are now offered without fear or restraint, a person forty years ago would have been imprisoned or transported for life. Another sign of progress on which he dwelt at some length, is the improved condition of education, especially among the operatives. Once children of six years old labored in the factories, and on very long hours. Now they must be nine years old, and even then must go to the school one half of each day until they are thirteen years old. Both parents and manufacturers are now compelled by law to see to it that the children learn to read and write. His discourses were throughout full of interest; an imperfect sketch only has been given. [Christian Watchman.

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RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS IN FRANCE. Rev. Mr. Stewart publishes in the Witness an interesting letter, his own observations in those departments of France where the religious stir among the Roman Catholic population had recently taken place. In a single town, not less than 3000 persons, out of a population of 10,000, had renounced Popery, to attach themselves to the Protestant worship; while in several other places, in addition to those of which we have already heard, the spirit of inquiry, and the disposition to cast off all allegiance to the Church of Rome, is bursting forth.

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CHURCH PRIVILEGES. The following anomalies occur in three of the kingdoms of Europe.—The King of Saxony is a Catholic, though the greater part of his subjects are Protestants. The King of Belgium is a Protestant, though his subjects are mostly Catholic. And the King of Greece is a Catholic, though most of his subjects are of the Greek Church.

## BANK NOTE TABLE.

Counterfeit $3 bills on many of the New England Banks are in circulation—Perkins' stereotype plate.

### MAINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Agricultural, at Brewer, Me.... | worthless. |
| Bangor, Commercial, at Bangor. | 3 a .. pret. dis |
| Bangor Bank, at Bangor..... | worthless. |
| Bath Bank, at Bath.....closed | worthless. |
| Castine Bank, at Castine..broke | worthless. |
| Citizens' Bank at Augusta,.... | worthless. |
| Calais, at Calais..... | .. a 8 " " |
| City Bank, at Portland..... | 7 a 10 " " |
| Damariscotta Bank, Nobleboro.. | worthless. |
| Exchange, Portland,...char exp | no sale. |
| Frankfort Bank, at Frankfort... | worthless. |
| Globe Bank, at Bangor..... | worthless. |
| Georgia Lumber Co. at Portland | worthless. |
| Hallowell and Augusta..... | worthless. |
| Kennebec Bank, at Hallowell... | worthless. |
| Kennebunk, at Kennebunk .closed | worthless. |
| Lafayette, at Bangor, char expired | 3 a .. " " |
| Maine Bank, at Portland..... | 2 a .. " " |
| Mercantile, at Bangor..... | 3 a .. " " |
| Oldtown, at Orono..... | worthless. |
| Oxford Bank, at Fryberg..... | Fra